New-York Daily Times.

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SECOND EDITION.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

[illegible]

Stabbing Affray.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a man James McGuire, aged 31 years, and residing at the corner of Pearl and Park-streets, while engaged in a fight with a German, name unknown, was stabbed in the abdomen by some sharp instrument. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. No arrest.

Accidents.

Henrietta Churchill, a woman 22 years of age, while passing through the lower part of Broadway, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, slipped and fell on the sidewalk, dislocating her knee-pan.

A woman named [illegible], slipped and fell on the sidewalk, in Grand near Suffolk-street, on Monday night, and injured her arm. She was conveyed to her home by Captain Russell of the Thirteenth Ward Police.

A boy, named Patrick Hyland, was knocked down and run over by a sleigh, in Columbia near Delancy-street, on Monday night. He was much injured, and was conveyed to his home, No. 27 Sheriff-street, by Officer Kerr.

About 7½ o'clock last night, as Mr. Thomas Evans, residing at No. 307 Broome-street, was passing through Sheriff-street, she fell down the cellar at the southeast corner of Delancy-street, striking on her head and making a severe scalp wound.

Michael [illegible] was run over by hose-cart No. 40 in Broadway near Vesey-street, last evening.

Fires.

FIRE IN CEDAR-STREET.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Monday evening, a fire broke out at No. 57 Cedar-street and was not put out until about $10,000 worth of property was destroyed. It originated in the basement, occupied by German & Brothers, dealers in fancy goods. The first floor was occupied by J. Ullman & Co., embroidery dealers, who sustained a loss of about $6,000. German & Brothers also occupied the second floor. Their stock was almost ruined by fire and water. They estimate their damage at about $3,000.

FIRE IN THE CLARENDON HOUSE.

A fire broke out in the Clarendon House, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, early on Monday evening. It was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.

Officer [illegible], of the Fourth Ward Police, while patrolling his beat at 11¼ o'clock Tuesday night, discovered a fire issuing from the clothing-store of Simon Fox, No. 55 Chatham-street. The firemen [illegible] the stock, valued at $2,500, was almost entirely destroyed. It is insured for $2,000 in the [illegible] Insurance Company. The building was slightly damaged. It is owned by Henry [illegible].

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE.

At 11½ o'clock Tuesday night a fire broke out in a frame house rear of No. [illegible] Tenth-avenue. It belonged to William Trowe. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN [illegible]-STREET.

At [illegible] P. M. Tuesday a fire was discovered in the dwelling-house No. 23 [illegible]-street. It was soon extinguished. Damage slight.

New-Year's Day at Randall's Island.

One of our reporters went to Randall's Island to witness the smile on the little faces of the sick infants who came to receive their annual and customary presents of "dolls" from the ladies. The only drawback, this year, is, that Mrs. Gibbons, who has been foremost in this "work and labor of love" [illegible] children, to sick children, more than all to the children of the poor, was inevitably absent, having lost her only son.

Three hundred dollars were sent to Mr. Whittlesey, who had the distribution of them. They were given to the sick children, and the surplus sent to the [illegible].

[illegible] Each had its little doll. Our readers must depict the scene as imagination may best enable them, from these materials for the sketch. There are some spectacles of human feelings, which are more eloquent than the most elaborate language; they suffer from the attempt to delineate or describe [illegible] of minute specification and description; and this was one of them.

After some speeches from the Governors, and replies from the boys, who had assembled to receive them, they marched to dinner, and a capital dinner they had—600 pounds of turkeys and chickens, with vegetables to match, 4 barrels of apples, 100 pounds of candies, and about everything else that one could ask. Of course, they had a happy New-Year's.

The Day at the Mayor's Office.

The day was spent (two hours of it) by a part of our population in calling upon Mayor Wood at his office, eating sandwiches and drinking lemonade, (nothing else,) at the expense of the City. It was not a remarkably entertaining season.

Inauguration of County Officers.

Only the county officers were sworn in yesterday. The Common Council is to be inaugurated next Monday.

The Mayor administered the oath to the four Governors elect, in his office at 10 o'clock. The new incumbents are:

Edward D. Connolly, Frederick W. Perry, [illegible]

The County Clerk, Mr. Richard B. Connolly, [illegible] Sheriff Willet and the Deputy Sheriffs, as follows:

High Sheriff—James C. Willet.
Under Sheriff—Frederick L. Vultee.
Assistant Under Sheriff—James S. Willet.
Deputy Sheriffs—James F. Russel, Hugh Crumbie, Thomas [illegible], Joseph Cornell, John Wilson, John T. Stewart, Aaron B. Rollins.
Jailor—Solomon Kipp.
Clerks—John McKibbin, Jr., Charles F. Wooster.

What the Jews Think of New-Year's.

In the opinion of our Jewish fellow-citizens New-Year's day and its accompanying custom of giving presents is a blessed institution. For in those countries where the custom does not exist, and where all presents are given on Christmas Eve or day, the believers in the Hebrew religion are placed in a rather awkward predicament. For if they follow the example of their neighbors and celebrate Christmas, *they seem to, in a manner, recognize the day, and* thereby, also, the occasion of which it is the anniversary. This, of course, is, by no means, agreeable to their feelings. But if, on the other hand, they do not celebrate Christmas like their neighbors, but leave their children destitute of presents, the minds of the young Israelites, in whom there is no guile, and in whose hearts their religion is not so firmly fixed, begin to rebel, and they are found frequently enjoying the lot of their more fortunate Christian playmates. This, of course, is not at all agreeable to the feelings of the parents, for their children are often sorely tempted to desert their ancient faith. So, adopting the old proverb, "Of two evils choose the least," they practice the first method, and in most European countries, however repugnant it may be to their sentiments, we find the Jews giving presents on Christmas.

Here in New-York, however, they are released from this awkward predicament, for they can give their children presents at New-Year's, which removes both horns of the dilemma. And therefore we said that New-Year's was a blessed institution to our Jewish fellow-citizens. Many of them, however, especially those from Germany, do not avail themselves of the privilege, but cling so strongly to their old habits that they continue to give their presents on Christmas Eve, and you hear the little ones talking of the good "Christ-child" as reverently as if they had been born, baptised and brought up in the Christian faith. But the Jewish families of long standing in this City universally celebrate New-Year's in preference.

It must be observed, however, that our New-Year's, of course, does not correspond with the commencement of the Hebrew year. That falls in the month Tisri, which comprises a part of our September and October, and is celebrated, besides religious ceremonies, by magnificent entertainments and a general wishing of "Happy New-Year."

The Germans and New-Year's Eve.

New-Year's Eve, or, as it is called, "Sylvester abend," is celebrated with great unanimity throughout Germany, and by Germans in foreign lands, and the number of persons of Teutonic origin who do not watch the old year out and the new year in is very small indeed. It is generally done in a merry mood, for "Sylvester abend" is a great time for social parties, who pass the evening in conversation or the dance, and as the witching hour approaches, prepare to welcome the new-born child. As the clock strikes twelve the glasses are raised, and as the last tone vibrates through the air, they quaff them to the bottom *zum neuen Jahr*, and each one, turning to his neighbor, utters his *Prosit Neu-Jahr!* which means about as much as our "Happy New-Year!" If the company follows the genuine old fashion, a table is then placed in the middle of the room, on it a basin of cold water and a spirit-lamp, and then a spoon and some lead being provided, each guest proceeds to discover the mysteries of the future. For be it known to our readers that if they, during the first hour of the new year, drop melted lead into a basin of cold water, they will have a most infallible method of telling their fortune from the shape which the lead assumes. At least so old traditions say. A friend informs us that he tried it once in a merry company in Berlin some years ago, and when, with hand trembling at the awful ordeal, he carefully upset the molten lead into the water and heard the hissing sound, and saw it withdrawn by his host, and, though to his eyes it seemed to resemble an old rooster, declared by the combined assembly to be an eagle, and emblematical of his American origin, he was, of course, convinced of the truthfulness of the oracle. To be sure in the interpretation he differed somewhat from the rest, for if it were a rooster, he thought it might mean that he was to make a noise in the world, and if it were an eagle, that he should somehow come into the possession of a golden namesake of the republican bird. But, alas! neither of these things has as yet taken place, and he is obliged to consider the other interpretation as the right one.

After this trial is over, dancing is resumed, but with this difference from the usual custom, that the ladies ask the gentlemen "if they may have the pleasure" etc. This is the ladies privilege for the first hour of the New-Year, and well do they improve it.

The punch supper is always of course provided for, [illegible] A table is set, surrounded with chairs, and on each plate is often laid a paper with the name of a guest; [illegible] After all this is over and the guests have enjoyed themselves enough, they perform an act which, as it is not peculiarly a German habit, we will not describe it, that is they go home. But first the gentlemen slip a trinkgeld into the hands of the servant who stands expectant outside. In the city of Hamburg, which is noted for the excellent dinners of its "merchant princes," they carry the practice so far that custom requires each visitor to give the servant about as much as the dinner would have cost at a restaurant.

In former times, before the abominable habit of feeing servants had been introduced here, Americans who went abroad were rather surprised at the custom, and we know of one gentleman who, upon leaving an English hotel, being asked to "remember the servants," innocently replied, "Oh, certainly, with pleasure!"

And as on New-Year's morning various parties are returning home, they make the streets resound with the merry *Prosit Neu-Jahr*, which they interchange with all they meet. Rich and poor, the prince and the beggar, the officer and the private all exchange the kind greeting of "*May the New-Year be a happy one to you!*" Till early morning it is continued, and then again it is taken up and the day is closed with the wish, with which, to all our readers, we will close this article—*Prosit Neu-Jahr*.

The Catholic Church.

The first day of the New-Year being the festival of the Circumcision, is held by the Catholic church as a holiday of obligation. It is one of the most ancient feasts of the church. Its object, as St. Augustine observes, is to renew the promises which are made to God in baptism, and to commence the year with a renewal of zeal, fervor, and fidelity in the service of the Deity.

High mass was celebrated yesterday in all the Catholic churches. The gospel was taken from St. Luke—"At that time, the eighth day, on which the infant was to be circumcised, having arrived, he was called Jesus, which was the name that the angel had given to Him before He was in the womb of His mother." The other portions of the liturgy for the day were appropriate and imposing.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The force employed in the Engineer Department of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard has been reduced until Spring, by order of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in consequence of the unfavorable weather for construction, and the limited appropriations.

A portion of the men have been transferred to the Department of Mr. George Steers, Naval Constructor, to complete the dredging of the Niagara's launching channel, in front of her ship-house, and to drive piles for the continuation of her launching ways, at the cost of the construction of the six war steamers. This work will be finished in a few days.

There has also been a discharge, amounting to between seventy and eighty ship joiners, and a corresponding reduction in the other departments, in the Naval Constructor's charge.

Another Foundling.

About 8 o'clock Monday evening, a female infant, about 4 weeks of age, was left on the stoop of No. 105 Laurens-street, by some one unknown. It was sent to the Alms House.

In Dr. Asa D. Smith's Church last year nine members died—seven of them heads of families. Fifty-two were added to the Church, of which much the largest portion were on a profession of faith.

The person whose absence from Mr. Belmont's office was noticed on Monday, has returned voluntarily.

LONG-ISLAND.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

Had it not been for the snow, we would have thought *from* the constant explosions heard Monday night, that the National Anniversary was near being ushered in; but snow, songs, and the unmistakeable sounds from some houses of prayer, gave but little room to doubt of the real event to take place. The old year passed away in the same manner as many before it, and the new, in the lapse of Time, was warmly greeted by Hope. The Sun never rose on a lovelier New-Year's Day than yesterday, and the whole town enjoyed its pleasures. All business was suspended—even the venders of that which, on other occasions, is improperly used to increase happiness, restrained their avarice, and allowed their employes to pass one day in rational pleasures. All day long the streets were crowded with dashing equipages, and the merry jingling of bells formed a pleasing accompaniment to the many happy faces. There never was a merrier day—good-nature prevailed everywhere, and what is still more worthy of recording, there was less intoxication than usual. This is part, no doubt, is owing to the banishment of liquors from tables, where heretofore it has been a prominent feature. Let the example be more generally followed another year, and there will be fewer headaches on the ensuing day.

Our Mayor with his usual urbanity of manner, received his friends at the City Hall—a large number of whom called to congratulate him, and tender the compliments of the season. The new Sheriff, Mr. Ryerson, assumed the reins of power and of course was besieged all day—as it is understood that his appointments are not all made. The other newly elected County Officers came into power, and were liberal in celebrating the day. Thus far we have heard of nothing to mar the festivities. The sleighing was excellent, the Union Ferry Company's stock advanced and livery stable stock could not be obtained at any price.

Shooting Affray in Brooklyn.

A man named John O'Connor, residing in South Brooklyn, while intoxicated on Tuesday, fired a pistol at his sister, inflicting, as is supposed, a mortal wound. The ball entered the left breast and passed under the left arm. O'Connor was arrested by Officers [illegible] and [illegible] of the Third District Police, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

The Marshal of Jersey City reports the commitments to the City Prison during the month of December, 1855, to be fifty-six, for offenses as follows:

Drunkenness	36	Suspicion of passing counterfeit money	2
Drunk and disorderly	2	Vagrancy	3
Petty larceny	1	Attempt at burglary	1
Assault	6		
Larceny	5		
Total			56

The nativity of the prisoners is stated as follows:

Ireland	[illegible]	United States	7
England	[illegible]	Colored	1
Germany	[illegible]		
Total			56

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

CHRISTMAS.

A cold, bleak, stormy day had we for "Merry Christmas." The rain fell in torrents from early morn until long after midnight, [illegible] generally were deprived of the out-door gayeties which ever mark this festive occasion at the Capital. Our host of the "National," however, would not think of permitting his storm-stayed guests to be moping over such disappointments, so he speedily initiated measures for diffusing the sunshine of jollity and happiness among them despite the frowns of the relentless Storm King. During the day an abundance of "refreshments" peculiar to the season was provided in the spacious parlors, and at night merry music was introduced to lead the joyous, exhilarating dance. The occasion was one of unmingled pleasure to all who participated—for it was as truly social as it was lively and gay.

THE LADIES IN WASHINGTON.

I wish I dared paint you a few word-pictures of the fair ladies who ornament our "National" circle, and who graced our evening's festival; but a whole battery of pouting lips, and eyes that look [illegible] I should like also to sketch for you the queenly lady and the noble daughter of a distinguished Senator from the Eastern border, whose voice is often heard in behalf of oppressed humanity; the gay and accomplished lady of a Pennsylvania Representative, whose brilliant conversational powers ever attract a throng of worshippers to her shrine; and many another star—from Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Virginia and sister States which shed light and happiness upon our social circle. But, considering [illegible] I forbear.

During the evening the company sat down to a Christmas supper, provided by the host,—and one of the most elegant affairs of the kind of which it has been my fortune to partake. Here the wine, wit and sentiment flowed freely. Brief but elegant and forcible speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. Burlingame and Davis, of Massachusetts, and various other gentlemen. As the Old Bay State has been (or policy's sake) debarred from speech-making in the House during the canvass for the Speakership, I don't know that the gentlemen I have named deserve much credit for their brilliant efforts on this occasion. It is but reasonable to suppose they were in danger of "blue-moulding for want of"—opportunity for a speech. Be that as it may, they contributed not a little to the general pleasure and gratification.

THE SEMINOLE WAR RENEWED.

Nine Soldiers Fired Upon by the Indians—Seven Men Slaughtered.

We have received an extra of the *Florida Peninsular* of the 29th ult., which brings alarming tidings in regard to the Indian troubles in Florida. A renewal of the *Seminole War* is considered inevitable.

The *Peninsular* says: The following "official information" was received at Head-Quarters of the troops in Florida, about 11½ o'clock, last night. The intelligence was brought from Fort Myers, by the United States steamer *Ranger*. The *Ranger* left Fort Meyers, on the morning of the 22d instant.

FORT BROOKE, Fla., Sunday, Dec. 23.

An exploring party under command of Lt. George L. Hartsuff, 2d Artillery, consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal and several privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians, at daylight on the 20th instant, about 15 miles Southeast from Fort Simon Drum—that party being about 40 miles Southeast from Fort Myers.

The party left Fort Myers on the morning of the 7th instant, and up to the time of attack were engaged in making a reconnaissance of that portion of the Big Cypress Swamp examined by the troops last Winter. Three men of the command arrived at Fort Myers on the night of the 21st. It is supposed that Lieut. Hartsuff and the remainder of his party have been killed.

Most of the public animals with the expedition, some eighteen in number, were also shot down. Lieut. Hartsuff, when last seen had one arm broken, and is supposed to have been wounded in his side. Private Hanna, of Company G, 2d Artillery, one of the party, who escaped, brought the above information to Fort Myers. Hanna was *wounded in the abdomen, not seriously it is* thought; he left another of the party, private Baker, also wounded, about 18 miles from Fort Myers.

Baker gave out at that point and could come no further. The Indians making the attack were some twenty-five or thirty in number. Two companies of the 2d Artillery were to leave Fort Myers on the morning of the 22d inst., in search of Lieut. Hartsuff and the missing members of his party.

Other movements of the troops in the direction of the battle-ground, were ordered immediately on the receipt of the information concerning the attack.

The above information embraces everything known officially, concerning the attack, up to the departure of the *Ranger*, and is respectfully furnished for the information of the public.

HAVANA.

The Crescent City's Passengers Forwarded—Rachel still Ill.

By the *El Dorado* and *Quaker City* we have received Havana dates to Dec. 27. The principal item of news is the announcement that the passengers of the wrecked steamship *Crescent City* have all been forwarded to their destination. They were transferred to the steamer *Granada* on the 24th ult., and sailed the same day for New-Orleans.

Mr. Pettit, Purser, with the passengers and mails of the *Crescent City*, arrived at Havana on the 20th, in the Br. brigantine *Alma*, chartered for that purpose, from Nassau Island, of New-Providence. Mr. Pettit came passenger to this port on board the *El Dorado*.

Business at Havana had been interrupted by the Christmas holidays. There were no alterations to note in staple articles or freights.

The French vessels of war [illegible] and [illegible] had left the harbor for San Juan, Nicaragua. It was reported that the French and English squadrons were on their way from San Juan to Havana.

Mlle. Rachel had arrived at Havana. Her first performance was to take place on the 28th ult., but there were rumors afloat that she would not perform at all, on account of her health, and would remain inactive on the Island for the ensuing three months.

The *Crescent City's* passengers signed a card expressive of their gratitude to Capt. Gray, for his exertions to ensure their safety and comfort during the scenes of the shipwreck. Captain Robinson is especially remembered by the passengers, as he was by Capt. Gray himself, in his narrative of the loss of the vessel.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Commissioners Refuse to Modify the Governors' Estimate—The Governors Refuse to Suspend.

The Board had a special meeting on Monday afternoon, at the Rotunda. The only business of importance that was transacted was the reception, debate, and action taken upon an official communication from the Board of Commissioners, composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Recorder, and Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, refusing to ratify the estimate of the Board of Governors. The communication is dated Dec. 28, 1855, and is [illegible]

[illegible]

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Pres. Board Ald'n.

The name of the President of the Board of Councilmen being blank.

The document having been read, Governor West said that if the Board were ready he would propose [illegible]

[illegible]

The Board then, after conversation upon other less important subjects, decided on their adjournment, to meet again on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.

Good Sleighing.

The snow which fell on Saturday night is with us still; and, with a courtesy that cannot be over-appreciated, unless by lying down in it, continues to offer unusual inducements to the lovers of a nice sleigh-ride. Last night there were hundreds of sleighs dashing along Broadway, filled with those whose hearts seemed in consonance with the merry jingling bells. Sleighs will doubtless be the order to-day. Don't let the driver take too many todds.

Ice in the Slips.

Last night, and on the night previous, there were large quantities of thin ice gathered in the Fulton-Ferry-slips. There is not yet, however, much difficulty in entering the boats.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The business at the Police Courts was fortunately very light and unimportant, except to a crowd of poor wretches who were sent to "the island," because they were poor and destitute of friends. Some were sent up at their own request, that they might not starve, and others on the complaint of policemen, who averred them to be vagrants. Nearly every man, woman, and child—including a squad of policemen, in the First Ward were at

The Tombs

to give evidence concerning a drunken row which occurred in their district the night previous. The stories told were diversified as the character and appearance of the witnesses, and so perplexing that it seemed impossible for any human being to untangle it. Billy struck Mike, and Mike gave Tom a "bat under the butt o' the lug that hurled Pat o' his back." But why Billy struck Mike, or what Pat had to do with the trouble, didn't appear, and all the efforts of Justice Welsh to ascertain, proved fruitless. Billy brought forward a number of persons to swear that "he wouldn't kill a mouse;" Tom's friends swore that he was "as quiet as a lamb," and Pat said he knew as little of the matter "as a heretic of his prayers—just nothing at all." However, after a long investigation, justice was administered to the aggrieved and a reprimand to all, whereupon the party rushed with a terrible clatter of tongues and feet, which the officers tried in vain to prevent.

BURGLARS IN THE TOMBS.

Burglars in the Tombs! There's nothing irregular or unusual about that. The Tombs were built expressly for burglars and other such house-breaking and law-breaking fellows, but these characters are supposed to go to that institution unwillingly—by legal process and with handcuffs and policemen. On Monday night, however, a party of burglars entered the Tombs by stealth, and by force of arms and a big "jimmey," forced open the Court of Special Sessions, ransacked the desks there located in search of plunder, which they found not, then passed down to the Prison-yard, took a survey of the premises, and left as they had entered, undetected and unknown. Really, the burglars are becoming desperately daring and disrespectful of the law and our "vigilant police." They have carried on their profession with unusual briskness for the past few weeks. A few nights ago they entered a jewelry store in Chatham-street, and soon after took from a store in Broadway about $25,000 worth of lace goods. In neither case were any arrests made—the police arriving "just in time to be too late." Emboldened by their success, they broke into a dwelling adjoining a police-station and now, to cap the climax, they have robbed the Tombs. *Fortuna fuvat fortibus.*

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Two young men, named Geo. Jackson and Joseph Lang were brought up charged with stealing a watch and a diamond ring from the store No. 59 Broadway. Lang confessed to having stolen the ring, which is valued at $50, and both parties were committed by Justice Welsh for trial at the Court of Sessions.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY OF A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

A gentleman, while passing through West Broadway on Sunday, found a young man lying insensible in the street. He was picked up and conveyed to the Fifth Ward Station-house, where, after receiving medical aid he revived, and gave his name as Gilbert [illegible], residing at No. 180 Thirty-ninth-street. He stated that a conductor of one of the

[illegible] the premises where he fell. He was removed to the City Hospital where he now lies in a precarious condition.

A NOVEL WAY TO [illegible].

Dr. Monson, a dentist, in West Thirty-[illegible]-street, purchased [illegible] Thursday last, two valuable pictures, which he desired to be sent to his residence. A messenger was sent with the pictures, and [illegible] ing at the steps of the Doctor's house, was met by a man who relieved him of his burden, [illegible] the statement to be true, [illegible] that all was right. [illegible] the pictures not having yet been delivered to the purchaser. [illegible] swindlers abound.

LONG ISLAND.

The Courts.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer assembled yesterday morning, when the Grand Jury came in and presented several indictments, when they were discharged for the term. [illegible] Brooklyn City Officials.

In the Court of Sessions [illegible]

[illegible]

During the year 1855 4,0[illegible] persons were naturalized in the Brooklyn City Court.

The Lemmon Slave Case.

In compliance with [illegible] by the General Assembly in 1855, the Governor has appointed [illegible] before the Supreme Court of the State of New-York the appeal taken from the decision of Judge [illegible] in that case, by which [illegible] citizen of Virginia, was deprived of his slaves.

It is understood that the Governor of New-York has appointed the Hon. E. D. Culver and [illegible]

The case is a reserved case in the Court, and will [illegible] on the first of January. Mr. Stevenson, it is understood, has accepted the appointment.

DIED.

[illegible] T. Goodenough, wife of Lewis K. Ogden, aged [illegible] months and 9 days.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, [illegible]

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

[illegible]

See FIFTH PAGE for the THIRD EDITION.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Dealers. [illegible] FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

Redding's Russia Salve. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Pierpont will deliver the fifth lecture [illegible] FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4 [illegible] Hope Chapel [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Action of the Naval Retiring Board Sustained.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Message took everybody by surprise. Nobody expected it, as no former President ever considered it proper to address a message to Congress until after it was organized.

So far as I have heard any expressions, the document is not deemed forcible in any respect. Like previous documents from the same source, it is quite [illegible] in narration, but fails in any decisive recommendations.

Our relations with Great Britain form its most important staple. The accompanying documents on this subject are interesting. Mr. BUCHANAN has already exhausted the subject. [illegible] following are its cardinal points:

[illegible], in June of 1854, declares in a dispatch to Mr. BUCHANAN that this Government can never yield to the British pretension that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of his conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that, if Great Britain persists in holding Ruatan in defiance of all right, we shall know her purpose in holding it simply as a naval and military station, is to affect injuriously our interests. A predetermination to interfere with our affairs, thus manifested, will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious. Mr. BUCHANAN's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough.

On the 6th of August last, Mr. MARCY again urges the immediate settlement of this question, before Mr. BUCHANAN should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain, distinctly, whether she intends to insist on holding Ruatan, and to insist on her abandoning her pretensions there.

Mr. BUCHANAN addressed a note accordingly, and on the [illegible] of October Lord CLARENDON replied, declining to re-open the general discussion, and stating that the British Government adheres to its previous positions.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy recommends the construction of additional steam sloops-of-war; expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system and the legislation of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine corps and the increase of seamen to the thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated.

The remarks of the Secretary on the action of the Board will be looked for with so much anxiety by a large class of readers, that I transmit them in full.

"The Report of the Naval Board of fifteen officers of the higher grades, assembled under the 'Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy,' having been approved by you, I have in pursuance of your direction carried the same into execution, according to the provisions of the law. After a careful examination, 201 officers were, in their judgment, found incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat; and of those, 71 were reserved on 'leave of absence pay,' 81 on furlough pay, and 49 recommended to be stricken from the rolls.

"The vacancies have been filled according to the Act by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. Although there are now on this reserved list one hundred and forty-seven officers, the expenses of the Navy, as appears from calculations accurately made, are not increased, for the reason that they are not only on reduced pay, but the officers promoted to their vacancies do not receive the full pay of the grade to which they are thus promoted. They obtain the higher rank and secure more responsible and important commands, but are not to enjoy full pay until the vacancies they fill are made complete by either resignation, death or removal. And the law judiciously administered by no means involves an increase of the aggregate number of officers, but [illegible] to the crowding of the service with the lower grade of Passed-Midshipmen, to linger there until the prime of life, without rank, and comparatively without useful service, which has really done [illegible]

[illegible] to a just and wise consideration of this grave and delicate subject. The unexcited mind will not merely pass in calm and scrutinizing review the proceedings of the Board and the Executive, but naturally recur to the history of the law itself, and with especial care to the condition of the Navy, which occasioned its passage with such remarkable unanimity.

"The peculiar nature of the law did not escape the scrutiny of those who passed it. The allegation that it partook somewhat of the odious character of a star-chamber proceeding, was even then presented with ardent and warming eloquence. The feature providing for dropping entirely from the service, which was not in the original bill, was inserted in the House by an overwhelming majority, and after elaborate and thorough debate in the Senate, was passed almost unanimously. There was still on the statute book and in daily enforcement, the law of courts-martial, surrounding their proceedings with the solemnity of a sworn Court, a sworn Judge-Advocate and sworn witnesses, subject to penalties for non-appearance; and yet such was the condition of the Navy as urged by Secretaries, and conceded by statesmen, officers and citizens, such the loud cry for prompt reform echoed and re-echoed through the country, that Congress in its wisdom failing to pass the general and more comprehensive bills originally reported by the Committees, instituted this summary tribunal with signal majorities.

"The officers selected to compose this Board were in terms highly laudatory pronounced fit men for the delicate task. Indeed, when their names were announced there was a warm and general expression of favor and gratification rarely exhibited. Before prescribing regulations as authorized, the opinion of the Attorney-General was asked on the true interpretation of the following provision of the act: 'Provided that no officers upon said Board shall examine into or report upon the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.' His opinion was 'that the entire body will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper means authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen. After that the lieutenants will have to retire, and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander, when the commanders must retire and the captains will act as to officers of that rank. All the examinations having been thus made and the proper judgments reached in the manner contemplated by the law, the [illegible] will be certified to the Secretary in such form of authentication as he in his [illegible] may see fit to prescribe.'

"The [illegible] prescribed, were chiefly based on this opinion, with the purpose of protecting the [illegible] [illegible] that they labored for their own advancement and not the public good.

"The Department, therefore, by filling the Board with men of high reputation, and acceptable to the country and the Navy, by surrounding them with safeguards and restrictions, to secure impartiality and justice, and to remove the opportunity and the temptation for indulgence in action for personal gain, by spreading before them the entire files and records of the Department, hoped that a successful effort had been made to insure the faithful and satisfactory execution of a law passed with every indication of earnest solicitude to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

"The Board, notifying the officers of their appointment, convened on the 20th of June; they commenced their joint labors on the 20th of June, and reported the result on the 18th of July.

"And now, Sir, while the operation of this law is by some hailed with enthusiasm, as a salutary and indispensable corrective of admitted ill, which oppressed the service, by others it is received with undisguised distrust and dissatisfaction. This can hardly be regarded as unnatural. The provisions of the law are generous, indeed, exceedingly liberal; but they are at the same time searching and sternly just. It provides for the certain support of some, and the prompt removal of others, and, however faithfully, honestly, and carefully executed, it is a measure of reform, and no measure of that character is ever executed without more or less inconvenience, disappointments and discontent.

"Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to seek truth and justice, as nearly as possible, Congress thought it unfit to entrust the reform not merely to the President and the Secretary, whose acquaintance with the officers, both personally and officially, must necessarily be very limited, but chiefly to the officers of the three higher grades, whose knowledge of their brother officers naturally enables them to perform the duty more thoroughly, and with less liability to err. The task was delicate, and involved struggles between duty and feelings. They were men not infallible. It would be strange, indeed, if their work were perfect, and entirely free from error. These errors, if they exist, will soon and surely be discovered by the developments of time, by continued inquiry, and by calm, dispassionate observation.

"The officers of the Navy as a class are proud, brave, sensitive, patriotic and self-sacrificing, and if the sword of any one of these gallant men has been incautiously taken from him, all right-minded men will say, let his country restore it to him with all the honors and reparation due to injured merit, and while I can by no means recommend the adoption of any measure of repeal or any course of proceeding in conflict with the general action of the Board, I have no doubt that there should be and will be found a remedy for any mistake or error of judgment, if the service has thus been deprived of a meritorious and capable officer, either by reservation or dropping. Facts which have come to my knowledge, assure me that it would be but reasonable to provide a year's pay for the officers who have been suddenly dropped from a service upon which they had heretofore so exclusively depended without any consideration for future self-reliance.

"But, Sir, I cannot conclude this branch of my Report, without doing justice to the officers of the Board. From the spirit and temper with which they entered upon a painful and unsought duty, and from the earnestness and diligence with which they searched the records of the Department, I deem it but an act of simple justice to express my conviction that they were actuated by elevated considerations, and that their aim was truth, impartiality, and the good of the service; and although from the liability of man to err, there may be discovered here and there a mistake of judgment, I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this work reinvigorated the Navy, imparted to it a robust and active health, inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers hitherto drooping with hopeless despondency, with fresh energy, and contentment with the service; warned the thoughtless and the indolent to quit the haunts of idleness and seek the path of duty leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defence. I have no hesitation, and I take much pleasure in saying that I have already witnessed its happy effect in the new impulse and readiness for duty seen and felt at the Department.

"And, Sir, though the number reported incompetent seems large, and may well attract attention, is that a circumstance of itself sufficient to justify reflection upon a Board who were bound under the law to make a "careful examination," and report the names of all whom they adjudge incompetent, of every grade, to do their whole duty promptly and efficiently, ashore and afloat? If but a small number of officers had become inefficient, would the Secretaries of the Navy for the last fifteen years have again and again urged, with almost pertinacious zeal, that some stringent measure of reform was indispensable to save the Navy from impending ruin? Would Committees, session after session, have reported and pressed such measures? Would grave members have arisen as they did in Congress, and have seriously moved to abolish the Navy and begin again, if but a small defect existed? Would the Senate, every session, for some years, have, almost with unanimity, passed the measure for relieving the service of the inefficient, and for imparting vigor and health by promoting able and brave officers before age had crippled their energies and impaired their usefulness? Would the press in almost every town and village have fulminated its thunders for reform, and have teemed with articles of laudation and approval when the measure prevailed, if but a small number of the incapable blocked up the path of promotion? Or had it become manifest to all, to statesman and citizen, that something radical, thorough and searching must be administered to secure the Navy from the dangers which imperilled it, and emancipate it, if possible, from the weight which seemed so surely to be burdening and pressing it down?"

The regulations prescribed, which have heretofore been published; the correspondence with and the report of the Board, accompany this report.

The Postmaster-General suggests that the franking privilege be restricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars and all other transient matters. He again urges the six months' notice to the Collins steamers in discontinuance of the extra voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length, and with evident malignity.

The Secretary of War urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military store-keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea-coast defences, and especially [illegible] He presents, also, a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of national defence, but [illegible] by Governmental aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. S.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The President's Message took almost everybody by surprise. His intention to transmit it to Congress being known only to a few friends within fifteen minutes of the time his Private Secretary started with it from the White House. The act was without Cabinet advisement. Some regard it as a kind of New-Year's gift.

A few Words about the Stragglers—The Illicit Recruiting Affair, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30, 1855.

UNCERTAIN REPUBLICAN.

It was well that in my predictions of the election of Mr. BANKS, on Friday or Saturday, I availed myself of a saving clause, to guard against the faithlessness of a few—a very few—men who vote for BANKS only because they dare not do otherwise, knowing that the sentiment of their districts would sustain no other course at the present crisis. I regret to say that these "ifs," when speaking of a result which depends upon the good faith of all professed Republicans, are necessary to be used. There are a few men voting for Mr. BANKS who secretly do all they can to prevent his success.

YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

Such conduct is as unwise as it is inexcusable. It is not Mr. BANKS for whose personal benefit they are required to vote,—but for the supremacy of the Republican cause; and faithlessness to one at this time is treason to the other. It is idle to suppose that, because the side-blows aimed at our standard bearer are covered by flimsy pretexts, the country will know nothing of them. These pretexts are as gauze, and the people cannot fail to see through them. The true man stands by the great body of the BANKS men; and it is only necessary to see who votes for an adjournment, or for or against any other motion not sustained by the mass of those with whom he professes to act, to know who is in reality striving to trail the Republican banner in the dust.

THE STRAGGLERS AND THEIR DUTY.

Messrs. HAVEN, CLARKE, WHEELER, VALK, [illegible] and other gentlemen representing Anti-Nebraska districts, who still stand among the "stragglers," are [illegible] a double responsibility,—violating their [illegible] by refusing coöperation with the Anti-Nebraska men, and at the same time clogging the wheels of Government and preventing an organization by refusing to vote for RICHARDSON. I submit that they have no right to do this. Walk up, gentlemen, to one line or the other. You are not sent to Congress to gratify your [illegible] wishes. You are here as servants of the public, and though you choose to be faithless yourselves, you have no right to prevent the two hundred gentlemen who are prepared to obey the will of their constituents from going on with the public business.

[illegible]

You are National Know-Nothings. You desire future triumphs by convincing the South that you are [illegible] Pro-Slavery and "Union" men th[an] the Nebraska Democrats. You are seeking party success at the sacrifice of the material interests of the country; and in this you give highest proof that neither principle nor true patriotism prompts you. Why then don't you go over to RICHARDSON and [illegible]? It is to that your course tends—why stop half way? If you have not enough of shame left to lead you back to the point whence you departed after strange gods, why should you hesitate to gain a little credit by going far enough the other way to start the wheel of legislation, now resting on what engineers designate as "the dead centre?"

[illegible]

True, RICHARDSON'S first [illegible] upon defiance, insult and contumely in your faces, and the [illegible] of Friday night took pains to rub the compound in. True, you have been spurned, and kicked and cuffed in return for your heartrending appeals to them to take back their insults, and so enable you to fraternize with them. But what of all that? As well die for an old sheep as for a lamb. And then too it would be Christian-like to turn the other cheek to the smiters—and I fear you will not often have opportunity to get credit for Christian virtues. As you won't keep the Anti-Nebraska platform, as you promised, do go clear over to the enemy, and may be one of these days, after a sufficient season of repentant mourning for your past sins, they may take you into full communion,—although, of course, they will never trust you who have already shown your tendency to treason. No matter; for Heaven's sake, decide to choose either God or Mammon,—and let us have an end to this silly spectacle. In that event you will have at least the questionable credit of telling your betrayed constituencies just how much they have been swindled.

THE BRITISH [illegible]—CRAMPTON'S RECALL.

Some two or three months ago I first announced to the country, that demands had been made upon the British Government for redress of the wrongs sustained by the United States, in the attempted foreign enlistment scheme, and the these demands covered a request for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the punishment of other British officials in the United States, who were implicated. My statement has been repeatedly and specifically denied—and I have appealed to the correspondence in the case, whenever it shall be published, to vindicate my assertion—not that Mr. CRAMPTON by name was demanded to be recalled, but that the demands made involved that contingency. To-night I telegraphed you that a peremptory demand for the specific recall of the British Minister has recently been made; and that also you will find fully confirmed by the record. It is deeply to be regretted that the Executive has so long permitted Lord PALMERSTON to temporise on this subject—as the rebuke of Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct will not be half so effective now as it would if it had followed promptly upon its discovery—for I repeat what I stated on a former occasion, that the President had ample and conclusive proofs of the Minister's guilt in the premises, before he first brought the subject to the notice of the British Government. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

A message from the President was received. He states that he has delayed until this time his annual communication to the two Houses, in consequence of non-organization of the House, but his convictions of duty will not permit him to delay any longer giving to Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommending such measures as he judges to be [illegible].

After the [illegible] of the Message, Mr. CLAYTON made some remarks relative to the [illegible] of April 19, 1850, in order to show the people of the United States the strength of the [illegible] by this Government relative to Central American affairs, and the injustice of the position taken by Great Britain with regard to the construction of that treaty. He agreed, generally, with all that the President had stated, and contrasted the pacific character of this country with the aggressive policy always pursued by Great Britain.

Mr. SEWARD inquired whether the ground taken by the President has allowed the British Government to take regarding the construction of that treaty, namely: that it was merely prospective in its operation and had no reference to the actual occupation by that country of the territory in question was the understanding of the Government of the United States when the treaty was made, Mr. CLAYTON then being Secretary of State.

Mr. CLAYTON replied that it was an entirely new construction—something of which he had never before heard. He never dreamed of such a construction being given to the language of the treaty. Does any man suppose (CLAYTON said) that I, in the possession of my senses, entered into a treaty with Britain to allow her to remain in possession of the whole of this Isthmus, merely because she had been in possession of it, and then signed a treaty to prohibit my own countrymen from taking possession, leaving her to remain undisturbed? What motive could an American Senate have had in voting for it? Is it possible that any man can believe for a single moment such a view was in contemplation by the negotiations, when it was agreed that "neither will occupy, colonize, fortify or exercise dominion" in Central America? [illegible] Great Britain agreed to do neither—also agreeing that they would not exercise dominion there. He concluded by offering a resolution, that the usual number of copies of the Message and documents be printed, and that fifteen thousand copies of the same, in addition, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CASS expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. CLAYTON, and his gratification at the course taken by the President, and the views enunciated in the Message. In the whole history of diplomacy, there was nothing to be found at all comparable with the course of Britain, regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and Central American affairs.

Mr. WELLER commended the Message. He believed this country could never abandon the position she had assumed relative to Central America. However the people of the United States might be divided on questions of domestic policy, whenever war menaced them, they would be found acting in harmony and unanimity. The Message might be denounced by pseudo-philanthropists, but it would meet with a cordial response from every friend of liberty and lover of the Constitution and Union.

Mr. SEWARD announced he was prepared to stand up and support the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and if need be, if the British Government could not be held to that treaty, he was ready to go further. He was ready for the assertion and practical maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. TOOMBS heartily concurred in the Message—both regarding its foreign and domestic policy.

Mr. CLAYTON's resolution was agreed to, and it was ordered that five hundred additional copies of the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, War, Navy, and Postmaster-General, be printed for those Departments, and two hundred additional copies of the Message and Documents for the use of each department of the Attorney General.

Executive session.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Private Secretary of the President, appeared, announcing from the latter a message in writing.

Great excitement was produced by this, amid which Mr. CLINGMAN moved that it be read in order to hear what it was.

Mr. MORGAN called for the yeas and nays on the motion that the Message be read. He wanted no reading till the House was organized.

Mr. GIDDINGS and others anxiously struggled for the floor.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he did not know what the Message contained, but said the President had the right on the assembling of Congress, when in his judgment he deemed it necessary, to communicate in writing. The Constitution gives him this authority.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, contended that the reading of the message was business, and held that no business could be transacted until the House had organized. The sending of the message in advance of the organization was an innovation.

Mr. CLINGMAN was perfectly willing that gentlemen should decide on the question of order.

Mr. ORR—The Constitution expressly recognizes this body as the House—saying the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. He thought the gentleman from Ohio (CAMPBELL) had raised his point too soon. The Message should be read out of respect to the President.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, replied that it was utterly useless to have the message read unless they could do something with it after it was read.

Mr. STEPHENS insisted that the message should be read. It might contain matter important for Congress to know.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me., contended that this was not a Congress, and the President cannot communicate until an organization has been effected.

Mr. GIDDINGS—This is too great a question to be decided on technicality. He wished to meet it frankly and boldly on its merits. It was an attempted innovation of the [illegible] of this Government. If it was so important for the President to communicate the Message, why has he delayed sending it here for four weeks? He, for one, would not submit to such proceedings.

During the debate concerning the Constitutional power in the premises, Mr. ORR said, the sending of the message at this time was an innovation, but the extraordinary scene here presented justified the President in taking the responsibility. The question was: Shall the message be received?

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL thought it should be received and laid on the table until the House is organized.

Mr. DUNN said the sending of the message was a great public indecency and should be rebuked.

Mr. LETCHER thought the House had heard enough to serve for two hours' digestion. He had no fear of the rights of the House being usurped.

Mr. DUNN offered a resolution that the package delivered to the Clerk this morning, purporting to be a communication from the President to the House, be returned by the Clerk to the person presenting the same, as the House had not organized and was, therefore, incompetent to receive a communication.

Throughout the proceedings there was great confusion, members rising, half a dozen at a time, all trying to speak at the same time.

Questions of order were earnestly discussed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, moved to lay the motion to receive the message on the table. When the House organized any gentleman can move to take it up.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., and Mr. ORR insisted they had a right to the reading of the Message, in order that they may know what they are voting for.

The Clerk read from the Manual to the effect that when the reading of a paper is called for and objection is made, the question must be put to the House.

Objections made amid confusion and disorder.

Mr. GROW said the paper halts at the door, and the simple question is, shall it be received. Until received, no member can call for the reading.

After a fierce debate, and much squabbling about parliamentary rules, it was decided by a vote of 97 against 126, that the Message should not be read.

The House then agreed, by four majority, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

PENSION OFFICE.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

For the Year Ending June 30, 1855.

ARMY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase of old pensions admitted, viz.:

108 Revolutionary soldiers, amount of yearly rate	$7,816 66
859 Revolutionary widows, amount of yearly rate	55,167 70
807 Half-pay widows, amount of yearly rate	49,942 09
806 Invalid, amount of yearly rate	25,093 61
1,971 Total	$137,969 87

Amount of arrearages due on the above at the date of issuing the certificate, was $207,966 80.

Amount paid out by Army Pension Agents, as per returns, viz.:

To Revolutionary soldiers	$126,279 96
To Widows of Revolutionary soldiers	566,114 87
To Half-pay widows	318,978 65
To Invalids	454,598 32
Total	$1,566,661 81

The number of Pensioners on the roll of the several agencies is as follows:

736 Revolutionary soldiers, (yearly amount)	$44,993 33
5,589 Widows of Revolutionary soldiers, (yearly amount)	457,319 42
2,463 Half-pay widows (yearly amount)	[illegible]
4,925 Invalids (yearly amount)	[illegible]
[illegible] now on roll. Total	[illegible]

There have been added to the roll during the year [illegible] new pensioners, and [illegible] withdrawn by death and transfers to the Treasury. These transfers are of such pensions as remain unclaimed for fourteen months, but very few are again paid at any other agency, the petitioners being dead.

Three hundred and forty-three Revolutionary soldiers have died during the past year.

NAVY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase allowed, are as follows:

36 Invalids, (yearly amount,)	$3,102 00
22 Widows and Orphans, (yearly amount,)	5,898 00
58 Total	$7,996 00

The amount of arrearages due on the above at the date of issuing the certificates, was $8,318 00.

Amount paid to pensioners by Navy Pension Agents, as per returns, is as follows:

To Invalids	$28,770 25
To Navy Pension Fund	4,454 59
To Widows and Orphans	160,284 13
To Privateers	5,541 53
Total	$199,050 50

The number of pensioners on the rolls of the several agencies is as follows, viz:

360 Invalid (yearly amount)	$32,076.85
478 Widows and Orphans (yearly amount)	93,904.00
20 Privateers (yearly amount)	1,499.00
858 Total	$128,480.85

There have been added to the rolls of the several agencies during the year 65 new pensioners; and 60 withdrawals by deaths and transfers to the Treasury Department of unclaimed pensions.

BOUNTY LAND.

For the Year ending Sept. 30, 1855.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
2,648 Warrants issued under Acts of 1850 and 1852	267,080
[illegible] Warrants issued under Act of 1855	4,098,360
58,439 Total acres	4,402,160

The total number of acres embraced in the Warrants issued under all the Acts, is as follows:

	Acres.
Acts prior to 1847	7,001,[illegible]
Act of 1847	13,050,[illegible]
Acts of 1850 and 1852	13,812,[illegible]
Act of 1855	4,099,[illegible]
Total acres	37,968,412

Amount in scrip in lieu of land, $284,875.

Number of convictions during the year for fraud, 9.

Number of prosecutions still pending, 9.

FROM ALBANY.

Preliminary to the Meeting of the Legislature.

THE CAUCUSES.

Probable Delay in the Organization of the Assembly.

The New State Officers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The political bodies are congregating from all quarters. Office-seekers are thickening with every arriving train. They are anxious, but good-natured.

There were held this evening four different gatherings of the members of the two Houses in the Capitol,—the Softs above, in the Committee-rooms; Sam's adherents in the Assembly Chamber; the Republicans in the Senate-rooms, and the Hards in the Supreme Court-rooms.

Your regular reporter will, of course, give you the names of the persons who were selected in caucus by the respective parties, and the vote cast for each.

The Softs could not agree upon candidates,—or rather, I take it, they wanted to take bids,—so they adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

I think the Republican Senate caucus indicates that they will have the strength to put their men through when it comes to an open vote in Senate assembled.

The absentees of those classed as Republicans were GARDNER, TOWNE, THOMAS CLARK, and C. P. SMITH. The two first have repeatedly expressed their determination to support the Republican nominees. SMITH has not yet manifested his intentions, but cannot turn against the Republicans,—and the Lieutenant-Governor has the casting vote. I think SMITH will not be here when the ballot takes place, and that TOWNE and CLARK will be.

I do not anticipate an early organization of the Assembly. We are much disposed to play in small the scenes enacted in Washington, and you may not expect us to ring down the curtain much before the Washington farce is ended.

The new State officers, I think, are having a serious time of it. For novice politicians I think they play all the old tricks remarkably well, and occasionally they trump in where [illegible] would follow suit.

They have, however, made one wise selection, and one which will reflect credit upon them. They have chosen N. [illegible] as their Auditor of the Canal Department. He—the Auditor—may be said to hold the [illegible] in his pocket, and it is fortunate that the incoming man will keep that pocket well "buttoned."

Weather cold—sleighing unexceptionable, and a prospect of a lively day to-morrow. LEO.

The Senate and Assembly Caucuses—The Nominations.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Senate and Assembly Caucuses were held this evening. In the Republican Senatorial Caucus there were present, Messrs. Upham, Madden, Ryder, White, Cuyler, Bradford, Ramsey, Peterson, Noxon, Bellinger, Richardson, Lee, Huntington and Halsted.

Mr. UPHAM was chosen Chairman, and Mr. NOXON Secretary.

The candidates selected were:

For Clerk—S. P. ALLEN, of Rochester.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—SAMUEL B. TOLL, of Buffalo.

For Doorkeeper—GEORGE [illegible], of Herkimer.

In the Republican Assembly Caucus, [illegible], of Monroe, was Chairman; and Mr. WAKEMAN, of Genesee, Secretary.

Their candidates are:

For Speaker—[illegible], of Chautauque.

For Clerk—R. U. SHERMAN, of Oneida.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—C. B. [illegible], of Orleans.

In the American Senatorial caucus, [illegible] presided, and JUSTIAN A. SMITH was the Secretary.

Their candidates are:

For Clerk—J. H. REYNOLDS, of New-York City.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—H. M. EATON, of Warsaw.

For Door-keeper—GEO. H. MYERS, of Rensselaer.

In the American caucus, G. [illegible], of Steuben, was the Chairman, and G. [illegible], of Herkimer, Secretary.

The candidates nominated are:

For Speaker—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston.

For Clerk—G. M. KING, of Kings County.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—H. W. ALLEN, of Onondaga.

For Door-keeper—J. C. BEATTY, of Washington County.

The Hard-Shell Democrats have nominated BENJAMIN [illegible], of [illegible], for Speaker, and JOHN LACY for Clerk of Assembly.

The Soft-Shell Democrats appointed a committee to confer with the Hards, and adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Softs passed resolutions repudiating the Nebraska Act, and sent them into the Hards, who rejected them.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Dec. 31.

A terrible accident occurred this evening near Darlington, Beaver County, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Several persons are reported killed, but as yet we have not been able to procure particulars.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Dec. 31.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democratic caucus to-night nominated RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT for Speaker of the House, and WM. M. PLATT, of Wyoming, for Speaker of the Senate.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

It is ascertained that the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company has a surplus of [illegible] after making provision for the last year's dividend of [illegible] per cent. just declared.

BRUTAL MURDER AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

A Son of Governor Henry Murdered.

SUPPOSITION AS TO THE CAUSE.

Burglars' Tools in His Possession.

ARREST OF JOHN FOX.

THE TESTIMONY.

The usually quiet town of Brunswick has been greatly excited during the past two days by the discovery of the committal of a brutal murder.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

Two young men, TIMOTHY SEAMAN, a pilot, and FRANK HEWARD, a cabinet-maker of this City, yesterday morning, at about ten o'clock, went into the woods on "possum track," and soon, while walking, saw a part of the body of a man, the hidden part being imbedded in the mud, or covered by the water of the gulley in which he was found. They at once ran back and notified the Coroner, and he with them went and took possession of the corpse. The body lay in what is known as the second gulley below town, near a grave on the bank of the Raritan River, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile from the town. Deceased was found with his head [illegible] the windpipe being almost severed. Other than on the face no blood was to be seen, but this may perhaps be accounted for by the [illegible] of the water. The cut on the throat had evidently [illegible]

A Coroner's Jury was at once impanneled, consisting of Dr. Chas. H. V[illegible], [illegible], J. M. Hillcocks, [illegible], Wm. R. Ayres, W. B. Dehart, Richard Mullen, William Guise, George W. Hullfish, Samuel Applegate, R. R. Suydam, B. Drury, Bernard McCherry, Wm. S. Vandoren, H. Thompson, E. L. Morris, James Berry and George Fouras. They at once proceeded to the spot, when the body was examined.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DECEASED.

The body was found to be that of a young man, appearing to be about 20 years of age, of fair complexion, and without hair on his face; of slender build, gray eyes and brown hair. He weighed about 125 pounds.

He wore a pilot-cloth talma, a black broadcloth undercoat, velvet vest, green plaid pants, and buckskin gloves. Near him was a black sporting cap. In height he was five feet four inches. In the glove was a piece of India ink, and he had elsewhere disposed on his person two small files, such as are used by burglars for filing steel, several skeleton keys, a plane-maker's chisel used by thieves for removing panes of glass, a number of Railroad Jersey City ferry tickets, (these are not sold by quantities,) and in his porte monnaie was a pair of false moustaches and a black silk mask, both of which accurately fitted the face of the deceased. His pockets remained untouched, excepting his fob pocket which was found turned inside out; on it was written the name "William J. Henry;" on each little finger he had a gold ring, on one of which was engraved "Mrs. Mary Fox, J. City."

The body was at once removed to the City Hall, when the taking of testimony was at once commenced. Meantime a message was sent to Patrick Henry, one of the Ten Governors of New-York, supposed to be the father of the young man, acquainting him with the fact.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness sworn was:

Francis Heward, who stated that he and Timothy Seaman went out this morning to track a possum; we passed by the second gully near Mrs. Ellis' grave and there discovered the body, now here; this was at about a quarter past nine o'clock; Seaman first saw it and called my attention to it; deceased was lying on his face, with his head in the water; his feet were upon the bank; the body was nearly covered with snow; discovered no tracks in the snow except our own; we left the body as we found it, and went to notify the Coroner.

Timothy Seaman was then sworn, when he fully corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Dr. Charles Dunham was then called: He had made an examination of the body and formed an impression that he was knocked down by a blow on his head near the right eye; the blow referred to, and others on his head, seem to have been produced by the muzzle of a gun; the throat has evidently been cut with a very sharp instrument; the wounds on the head would not have produced immediate death; he supposed the man had been dead twelve or fifteen hours.

The instruments found on deceased were shown to the Doctor, and he gave the opinion that the throat had not been cut by either of them.

Dr. Charles H. Voorhees sworn: He corroborated the testimony of Dr. Dunham; saw blood on back of the head of the deceased, but no wound; thinks wounds on head were produced by a gun barrel; [illegible] have been made by either of these [illegible] that deceased was not wounded where the body was found; deceased could not have inflicted the wounds on his head by his own hand; [illegible] a cap found near deceased; there is a piece [illegible] of the front of it, which shows that it was on his head when he received the wound near the right eye.

Russell Ross—Identified the keys found in possession of deceased, as belonging to J. W. Woodruff, of the New-Jersey Railroad, [illegible] evidence.

William Lynch, being sworn, testified as follows: I have seen deceased; his name is Henry; don't know his first name; have seen him several times in Jersey City; [illegible] John Fox, who went on the train with him; [illegible] between two and three weeks since I last saw him alive; John Fox was a brakeman on the Railroad; I have heard he has been in State Prison; Henry carried a gold watch and fob-chain; Henry once left a note with me, asking Fox to meet him on the corner of Barclay and Chatham streets, New-York; Fox is about five feet eight or nine inches high, has dark complexion, brown hair, and should be about twenty-five or twenty-seven years old; heard Fox was here on Thursday last.

Thomas Gallagher sworn:—I have seen deceased before; have seen him with John Fox; about two weeks since I saw them together; the clothes shown to me were those worn by Henry; have seen Henry have a gold watch; saw him give the watch and chain to Fox; the chain now shown to me was with the watch Henry gave Fox.

John W. Brown sworn—Fox came into my shop on Thursday morning last, sixteen or seventeen minutes before eleven o'clock; his clothes were muddy; his face was bloody, and his hand was bruised; he said he had a fall; I bought a watch and chain of Fox about two weeks ago; the watch I sold, and the chain is now here.

[illegible] sworn—Saw John Fox at our house on Wednesday night; he said he left Henry at the City Hotel; have heard Fox speak frequently of Henry; Fox came in about eight o'clock; he left on Thursday at a quarter past nine o'clock; [illegible] had been in State Prison until after he left our house; Fox boarded with us about three months; he left on Thursday morning in the second train.

Hannah Drummond sworn—Knew John Fox, and saw him on Thursday morning last; he came to town Wednesday evening; my husband told me Fox left town at eleven o'clock, on Thursday; he said his clothes were muddy; [illegible] jealous disposition; [illegible] said her husband was intimate with [illegible]; had a daguerreotype of Mr. Henry; do not know whether her husband knew it or not.

Ann [illegible] sworn—Knew John Fox; did not know Henry; saw Fox on Wednesday night and on Thursday morning; Mr. Drummond and Joseph Jeffries told me his face and hands were hurt by a fall; have heard John Fox had been in State Prison.

Lewis Drummond was next put on the stand.—He was slightly acquainted with John Fox, who left town on Thursday morning last; his clothes were then covered with mud, and he looked as though he had been fighting; he had his hand tied up and his thumbs were scratched.

Dr. C. Dunham, in continuation of the Medical testimony, said he had examined the body of deceased; [illegible] hours; [illegible] the wounds on the head [illegible] by the barrel of a gun; [illegible] was about 21 years of age; the deceased if he had cut his own throat would have been covered with blood; he could not have inflicted the wounds himself very well.

The Jury then adjourned to 2 o'clock this day, meantime a request was made prohibiting any publication until an arrest necessary to the ends of justice was made.

THE ARREST.

The intimacy of John Fox with deceased, and their having been seen together so recently, with other facts pointed out by the above testimony, taken in connection with his known bad character, was sufficient to induce the belief of his guilt. Inquiry was made, when it was ascertained that they had lately arrived in the town together, and that deceased stayed at the City Hotel, Fox residing at his home. Henry had left the hotel early Thursday morning, as he said, purposing to go on to New-York by the [illegible] cars.

Alderman John I. Jenkins at once left town and proceeded to Elizabeth City, [illegible] brought back, arriving at 9½ o'clock.

On being arrested, the prisoner betrayed no emotion, remarking, "This is too d—d bad; everything that goes wrong, in these parts, is charged to my account." On getting into the cars, he several times asked the reason of his arrest, but obtained no answer until he was safely landed in the office of Recorder Morris, when he was told of the murder. Without outward sign of fear or trouble, he remarked, "I am sorry; Henry was a clever fellow, and I liked him." He was then committed to the County Jail, by the Recorder, and, on being searched, nothing of criminal consequence was found upon him.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCUSED.

John Fox is a young man, of "fast" appearance, rather dark complexion, but without hirsute appendages. He was dressed flashily, and wore stubbed-toed patent-leather boots. In height he is about five feet nine inches. He still has [illegible] the cut upon the palm of his right hand, a scar of a recent cut, on three fingers of the left, and a slight scar, as of a bruise or scratch, on the right cheek. He was about eight months since discharged from the Jersey State Prison, where he served a term under conviction for arson committed in Elizabethtown. He has a young wife in the latter city, who is without parents and now alone.

THE TESTIMONY CONCLUDED.

At 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday the jury resumed sitting, and the evidence was continued. Patrick Henry, of New-York, father, and William John and Charles Henry, brothers of deceased, and the accused, being present. The first witness put upon the stand was a Mrs. Abbess, of Elizabethtown, who swore that Fox was at her house last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock; a conversation was had, and in the course of it he stated that "Henry has run away, and he having rich parents, a large reward will be offered for his recovery." He also showed a wound on his hand, and remarked, "this hand will kill me in three months yet." Mr. Booth, a wagon maker, and his apprentice, Priestly Baker, both of Elizabeth, testified to having seen Fox on Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, with his clothes muddy and somewhat torn. [illegible] years of age. He also recognized a watch sold by Fox as one worn by his son, as also a fob chain.

William John Henry and Charles Henry, brothers of deceased, also identified the body; they also recognized the pants worn by him as belonging to the former. Deceased had been missing from home for some days, and was met about eight days since in New-York, by the second brother, and then refused to go home.

Henry Frazee saw deceased and accused together at the Brunswick Depot, on Thursday, at about ten o'clock; afterwards he met Fox in Burnett-street, at twenty minutes to eleven, when he was engaged in brushing dirt from his clothes. He stated that he had fallen down and hurt himself.

Joseph Jeffries, son of the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, testified to having seen the parties together, as above.

The case was then given to the Jury, who went into deliberation. At 6 o'clock they took a recess for an hour—standing twenty for and one against holding Fox to answer.

THE VERDICT.

After the recess, the Jury again got together, and at a little before 8 o'clock agreed upon a verdict finding that "John Henry came to his death from a wound upon the throat, inflicted with a knife, or other sharp weapon, after the infliction of other wounds, by John Fox."

DESCRIPTION OF THE WOUNDS.

The left eye of the deceased showed an extensive contusion, the left temple was deeply indented with a circular wound, as by the pressure of a gun barrel on it; the right temple also exhibited a similar scar, but of less depth than were some other wounds of like character, but neither were they as deeply or so plainly marked. The throat was cut from ear to ear to the partial severing of the windpipe.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF THE DEED.

There can be, as yet, no definite idea formed as to the cause of this foul murder. Two reports, however, were current respecting it; the first was jealousy on the part of accused at certain attentions paid to his wife by deceased. This was in consequence of the possession of the ring on the one side and of a daguerreotype portrait of Henry by Mrs. Fox. The other was, that he had some knowledge of the recent breaking into the office of the New-Jersey Transportation Company, and that Fox was afraid that deceased would "peach."

THE FUNERAL.

The relatives of deceased at the [illegible] of the inquiry had the body removed to the [illegible] County-House, where it was placed in a [illegible], the cover of which was a silver plate with the following inscription:

[illegible]

His friends left for New-York last evening, arrangements having been made for the removal of the body by the [illegible] train from New-Brunswick, [illegible] will arrive about 9 o'clock, and will be interred on Wednesday next.

A PIECE OF IMPUDENCE.

Our report of the interesting proceedings will be found to be very full, notwithstanding the fact that the man who officiated as clerk to the Coroner made great exertions to obtain the exclusion of the regular New-York Reporters from the room. This man, not being a juryman, was having in view the selling of the Coroner's minutes to the New-York City press, refused to allow our Reporter to see them, and even carried his impudence and [illegible] to the extent of refusing to give the name of "Mr. Booth" as a witness, when asked for it. Our Reporter succeeded in obtaining a full report despite his contemptible efforts to prevent it.

NEW YEAR'S AND ITS NUMEROUS

Superstitions and Customs Connected with New-Year's.

WHAT DOES THINK OF IT IN FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

HOW TO SEE THE FUTURE SPOUSE.

WHICH YOU WILL ASK ABOUT IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

[illegible] superstitious customs connected with the commencement of the New Year [illegible] the practice of giving New-Year's gifts originated with Tarpeia, King of the Sabines, who reigned at Rome, contiguous with Romulus, about 700 years ago. Having conquered on a great many a present made on that day of some description, he continued the custom, and called the gifts strenas, from the goddess, who [illegible] their divinity. The practice was [illegible] carried to a great extent in Rome, [illegible] the habit for clients to present their patrons with various articles which, of whatever value they might be, it was necessary to accompany with a small piece of silver, for the sake of luck.

The Romans, although [illegible] New-Year's Day as an [illegible] feast, took care not to pass the day in idleness, for if they did, so superstition asserts them, they would after nothing during the year but spend all their time in idleness, or [illegible] misfortunes. If the contrary of this rule holds good, (and "it's a poor rule which doesn't work both ways,") how busy our fashionable gentlemen will be during the year, if they indulge largely in making calls to-day.

The other day, it became the practice to present gifts to the Emperors and receive others in return. Tiberius, however, [illegible] and did his best to [illegible] received by many [illegible] it generally fell into disuse.

The early Christians condemned New-Year's gifts as smacking too much of heathenism, but when, after the lapse of time, the origin of the practice was forgotten, and they were only looked upon as tokens of love and friendship, they were again considered orthodox.

Some of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the early churches seem, however, to have been fearful of carrying various sports to which they had been accustomed before their conversion; for we find St. Maximus and Peter Chrysologus declaiming against the practice of Christians "running around the streets masked, in imitation of the superstitious of the Gentiles," and in some of the early ecclesiastical canons there stands written in the order of the day, "*Missa ad prohibendum ab Kalendis.*"

NEW-YEAR'S IN RUSSIA.

In Russia New-Year's eve is celebrated with great festivity, and numerous are the methods used by both high and low society to anticipate the knowledge of the events of the coming year. The night is usually spent in social parties, and as the wishing hour approaches, all get ready for the ceremonies. Among these is the practice of pouring melted wax or lead into a basin of cold water, and then from the shape it assumes, prognosticating the fate of the person who poured it. Those who do the thing only for sport, of course find the principal pleasure in the interpretation put upon these forms; but there are thousands who firmly believe in the sign, and to whom the result is a matter of much importance.

Another way is to take two bowls of water, to the inside edges of which pieces of paper are affixed, on which are written the names of the single ladies and gentlemen present, a bowl for each sex. A wax taper is then set afloat on the surface of each bowl, and those persons who have the good fortune to have their names burned simultaneously will be married during the year.

On the same evening the single ladies and gentlemen of the higher classes send out their servants, while those who are not so happy as to have one, go out themselves, and, stopping the first person of the opposite sex whom they see, they demand his or her first name. This is carefully treasured; for, of course, it is the name of the future spouse.

This belief certainly affords an excellent opportunity to an enterprising young man who is not unwilling to expend a small sum in bribery to fix his name favorably in the memory of his lady love, and we should not be surprised if the names were often obtained in this way.

There are many other superstitious practices which are mostly similar to the German ones, and the worst is, that they are very generally believed in, and not by the ignorant alone.

THE GERMAN NEW YEAR.

In Germany every one sits up to watch in the New Year and spends the time in social pleasures. Among the peasantry and lower classes superstitious, of course, abound. Pouring lead, however, is practiced among all kinds of people, and certainly very much sport is often derived from it.

There is one old superstition that, if a person should cry on New-Year's Day, he will meet with some great grief during the year. In consequence of this belief, of course, all try to keep bright and cheerful on that day, and postpone all sorrow till the next, for which, on that account, you may get to see many cross faces. For the time being, however, it has a very good effect.

The peasant girls have also a way of discovering when they are to be married. They sit down flat on the floor, with their backs to the entrance of the room and their feet stretched out in front. Then, throwing up their right foot, they look their shoe over their head. If the shoe points full straight, with the toe pointing to the door, it signifies that they are to be married during the year, and they are, of course, happy. In the other case they are cross and disconsolate. From the peculiarity and freedom of the movement of the body required by this peculiar rite, it is, of course, requisite that all spectators be excluded from the room during its continuance. The belief in it is very common.

Another way of discovering the name of the future spouse is, as the clock strikes twelve, to carefully peel an apple all the way from top to bottom; then holding the peel by the upper end, between the thumb and first finger, it is to be thrown on the floor exactly behind yourself, and, of course, it forms the initial letter of the christian name of the gentleman or lady with whom you are to unite your destinies. If the peel breaks, as may often accident happens, you are doomed to single blessedness, and there is no help for you except to try another time.

But if you wish to see the face of your future spouse, we tell also how you are to do it, provided you be lucky. At the clock strikes twelve on New-Year's Eve, you must take two wax candles of a uniform height, and proceed into a dark room, in which there is a mirror with a table before it. Setting the candles on each side of the table, you must look steadily into the mirror up the space of one aunt, at the end of which time you will see the face of your future husband. But, unless you be a person of strong nerves, we advise you not to try this experiment, as it has had several fatal terminations in Germany, death being produced by extending fear at the appearance of some chance personage the sound of some and dancing.

Another method for the same object, which was formerly often adopted, was for the girl to set a table for two, but unprovided with forks. At this she must sit during the witching hour, and her future husband would come and sup with her. Whatever he left behind him she must carefully retain, and he would come and woo her. But it was necessary that she must keep the affair from his sight forever after, or he would remember the dreadful pain which his involuntary nocturnal visit had cost him, and would take a dreadful revenge.

On New-Year's Eve, in the villages there used to go around a lot of vagabonds, who in front of each house acted a sort of "miracle play," in which Herod and the Three Wise Men of the East acted a great part, the latter of whom, after they had deposited their gold and frankincense and myrrh at the infant Jesus' feet, expressed their willingness to accept of a small gratuity to help them on their journey. The whole affair became at last such a scene of riot and dissipation as to call for the interference of the police, who accordingly put a stop to it towards the end of the last century.

There are, no doubt, other matters which belong to New-Year's Eve and Day in Germany, but they are confined merely to districts, while what we have narrated is universal throughout the country.

The observance of New-Year's Day, by the French, differs, however, [illegible] the habit of making calls on that day has greatly ceased, and in its place there has originated, as also in Vienna and other European cities, a custom which should certainly be established here. It is that a person who is unwilling to spend the necessary immense amount of time in visiting his friends, or in sending them cards, gives a sum of money to a certain benevolent institution, which institution then publishes, in the papers and by placards, the names of all such dunators, who are thereupon entitled, by common consent, to the same rights and privileges as if they had presented themselves at each house in person. If our City continues to increase as immensely as it has been doing, it will be necessary for us to adopt a similar method of getting over the *labor* of making New-Year's calls.

In former times the Parisians celebrated, on this day, the so-called "Festival of Fools," during which all manners of absurdities and indecencies were committed. Finally, after a continuance of [illegible] and forty years, it was put a stop to by the government.

In other parts of France the common people go around from house to house singing appropriate songs, for which they obtain small gifts. One of the prettiest of these songs we find given in *Brand's Popular Antiquities*. It is as follows:

"Agallanef de étrne
On le voit à sa fenêtre,
Avec son petit bonnet blanc,
Il dit qu'il sere le Militre,
Metra le Pot au feu;
Donnez nous, ma bonne Dame
Donnez nous Agallanef."

"A mighty pleasant speech, but a very unwelcome peroration," *Agallanef* being derived from *Gagdan-neuf*, the ancient French name for New Year's gifts.

In those parts of France which border on Germany, the same customs and beliefs as in that country, of course prevail. The French peasantry, however, do not seem to make as much of the day as the German. In Burgundy, for instance, they celebrate Christmas with great enthusiasm, but we cannot hear of any peculiar rites connected with New-Year's.

JOHN BULL'S NEW-YEAR.

Among the middle and higher classes of Old England, New-Year's Day is not much observed, except by convivial parties, who watch out the old year and the new one in, and soon after find a comfortable resting-place under the table. The bells of churches are also rung from a little before till after 12 o'clock.

Among the peasantry, however, there are many superstitions connected with it, most of which also prevail in Scotland. Thus, if a female should be your first visitor on New-Year's Day, and, moved by politeness, you should be injudicious enough to let her in, ill-luck will be sure to rest upon your household during the coming year. Nor must any ashes, or dirty water, or rubbish, or any article, however worthless, be thrown from your house during the day,—for with them luck will depart, and you will become unfortunate. But you may bring as much as you wish into the house, provided it be lawfully gotten.

In Lincoln and its neighborhood, it is only unlucky to take something out before anything has been brought in. Therefore, one can see on New-Year's morning the members of a family taking in a piece of wood or coal, or anything, in fact, to prevent the misfortunes which might otherwise happen. They often sing, meanwhile,—

"Take out, then take in;
Bad luck will begin.
Take in, then take out;
Good luck comes about."

It is also believed that if any one should take a light from your house on New-Year's Day, there will be a death in the family within a year; for which reason we would warn all gentlemen about to leave a house against lighting their cigars inside.

Both of these superstitions seem to be derived from the Romans, for Hospinian tells us that at Rome on New-Year's Day no one would suffer fire or anything made of iron to be removed from out of his house, nor could he be prevailed upon to lend any article, even to his best friends.

On the authority of the *Shepherd's Kalendar for 1709*, we may state that "if New-Year's Day in the morning open with dusky red clouds, it denotes strifes and debates among great ones, and many robberies to happen that year." We shall therefore be enabled to tell whether the European war will continue, and if the session of Congress will be a stormy one or not. We recommend this method to the members of the Stock Board. In Scotland on the last day of the year the children go from door to door asking for bread and cheese, called "Nog Money," in the followings words:

"Get up, good wife, and bake your cake,
And deal your cakes and cheese while you are here,
For the time will come when you'll be dead,
And neither need your cheese nor bread."

Most certainly an agreeable assurance. We must confess that the following, used on similar occasions, pleases us better, though less intelligible:

"Hogmanay,
Trollolay,
Give me of your white bread,
I'll bae none of your grey."

There are many other similar effusions of the popular bards of ancient time, differing slightly, but all agreeing in one point,—in expressing their willingness to accept something to eat and drink.

There is another superstitious requiring also much superstition, which is yet frequently used in some parts of Great Britain. It is called "opening the Bible," and the ceremony attended with some degree of solemnity, is performed generally before breakfast, as it must be done fasting.

The person is then questioned. The Bible having been placed upon the table unopened, the person who wishes to consult it approaches and opens it at random, not being allowed to choose any particular part. He must then place his finger upon any chapter in the two open pages, which chapter is thereupon to be read aloud to the persons present. The good or bad luck, the happiness or misery of the party consulting, it is believed, will be in some manner described in the chapter.

In the North of England there yet exist many conceits connected with this period of the year, among which we find it said that:

At New-Year's tide
The days lengthen a cock's stride.

and also,

If the grass grows in January,
It grows the worse for all the year.

And in the Scotch Highlands we have the following predictions from the wind:

If New-Year's Eve's night wind blow south,
It betokeneth warmth and growth;
If west, much milk, and fish in the sea;
If north, much cold and storms there will be;
If east, the trees will bear much fruit;
If southeast, fee it, man and bruit.

Another custom exists in some parts of England, where persons carry around ornamental apples or oranges, and present them to their friends on New-Year's day. They have three skewers of wood stuck in the bottom, forming a sort of tripod foundation, while the sides are adorned with oat grains and the top with evergreens and berries.

This custom seems to be an old one, for Ben Jonson, in his Christmas Masque, speaks of one who "has an orange and rosemary, but not a clove to stick in it." A gilt nutmeg is also mentioned as a New-Year's gift.

In ancient times, also, the good people took care of the goblins and fairies on New-Year's Eve by setting out "store of drynkke, by night on the hearth," in order to propitiate their favor. At present, however, not a trace of this now-a-days, it is still very possible that it is sometimes practiced in some of the more ignorant districts of England.

We have thus related many of the customs and superstitions in Great Britain connected with New-Year's. There are very many to which, from want of room, we have not alluded, but most of these differ only in very small particulars from those we have given. In the other European countries of whose manners in regard to New-Year's we have any account, they do not differ materially. And, as we have said, in all, on the evening before, people go around, sing appropriate songs, and expect something more substantial in return. We read that the ancient Persians opened their New-Year with Agricultural ceremonies, a practice which the Chinese also are said to follow.

Of our New-York habits in regard to the day, we of course need say nothing. Its good points are, that it gives an occasion for again calling on a lady whom you have had no opportunity of seeing for a long time, or on a family with whom you have had a falling out and being able to see whether the other party wishes also to resume the acquaintance. Thus it often brings about reconciliations. Its bad points are, that it has become an abuse here for large numbers of the male sex, and also it is to many young men a paradise for family of the "wine no red" when offered to them by their lady friends. But whatever may be thought of any of these customs or superstitions, the day itself is a glorious one, and affords fine material for reflection. And to allow our readers to enjoy this material, we will close by wishing them all a

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

THE COURTS.

We give below some statistics in regard to our City judiciary, which may be of public interest. It will surprise the uninitiated to learn the amount of litigation carried on in this City.

We have devoted some space in our columns to legal intelligence. The Times is largely and favorably known as furnishing the latest and most reliable legal news, of any of the City papers. During the last year we have published, of the Supreme and Superior Courts alone, reports of 193 jury trials and important motions; 63 abstracts of important opinions; and 35 opinions of the Court in full, involving important principles of law or practice; including the reports of the other principle City Courts, we have given valuable law intelligence, amounting in quantity to more than three volumes of Abbott's or Howard's reports; and what is by no means to be disregarded, we have given it several weeks before any of these magazines or reports.

Supreme Court.

Hon. William Mitchell, Chief Justice; James Roosevelt, Thomas W. Clerke, E. P. Cowles and Charles A. Peabody, Justices. Judge Cowles fills the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Robert H. Morris. Judge Peabody supplies the place of the late Hon. Henry P. Edwards. His term of office expires with the present year, and his place will be filled by James H. Whiting, Esq., who is elected for six years.

William H. Dusenbury, Clerk at General Term; George F. Alden, Clerk at Special Term; A. H. Adams, Clerk at Circuit; Richard C. Beamish, Clerk at Chambers.

We are indebted to Messrs. Dusenbury, Adams, Alden and Beamish, for the statistics in their various departments. The two hundred thousand readers of the Times return thanks.

CASES, TRIALS, AND MOTIONS, ARGUED AND DECIDED IN 1855.

Term.	General Term.	Special Term. Motions.	Special Term. Trials.	Circuit.	Total.	No. of Week's Adjourn.
January	....	119	5	115	239	....
February	58	87	....	47	192	31
March	....	141	47	54	242	....
April	....	99	58	57	214	....
May	53	80	....	27	187	35
June	....	120	53	40	221	....
July	....	97	....	....	97	....
August	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	45	....	....	37	84	19
October	....	20	74	20	136	....
November	69	74	....	....	143	31
December	....	17	49	96	179	....
Total	225	844	290	535	1912	90

CHAMBERS.

Attachments issued	949
Injunctions granted	172
Orders of arrest	252
Divorces	51

MOTIONS HEARD BY

Mitchell, Justice	259
Roosevelt, Justice	456
Clerke, Justice	366
Morris, Justice	338
Cowles, Justice	267
Peabody, Justice	43
Total	2032

By this it will be seen that Judge Morris, although he died over two months before the end of the year, accomplished more business, at Chambers at least, than any other Justice.

During the year two vacancies, on the Bench, have occurred, occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Henry P. Edwards, whose place was first filled by Hon. E. P. Cowles, and then by Hon. Charles A. Peabody; and Hon. Robert H. Morris, whose place, according to the latest decision, is filled by Hon. Judge Cowles.

The question of how Mr. Morris' place can be filled, has been and is, one of the most important questions raised in the Court during the year. Mr. Justice Morris died on the 22d of October, and the elections were held on the 6th of November thereafter. The Secretary of State is required to give notice of all vacancies to be filled at a general election; which notice is to be published in all the papers of the district as early as the 15th of October preceding the election. But in this case, of course, it was impossible. On the general election Henry E. Davies, Esq., received the largest number of votes, but it is claimed that the election was irregular on account of the non-notice, and, therefore, Mr. Davies is not elected.

About the first of December Judge Cowles, who was filling the place of the late Judge Edwards, resigned his seat, and Charles A. Peabody, Esq., was appointed to take his place, for the thirty days of the unexpired term. The Governor immediately appointed Judge Cowles, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Morris.

This move is contested by Mr. Davies who claims that the Governor had no authority to appoint him. He has, therefore, appealed to the Court to have Judge Cowles "ousted and removed therefrom." The case has been taken up to the General Term and decided against Mr. Davies. There is no knowing, however, how the Court of Appeals will hold.

Among the important cases decided in this Court for the last year, is the case of Smith vs. Wilcox, where it was declared that under the Sunday act, if a B. is gift a newspaper issue to publish advertisements in a Sunday paper, was a contract to do an act prohibited by the statute, and the price stipulated to be paid cannot be recovered in any court of the State.

The case of Thompson vs. Henry J. Raymond, et al. Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which was a motion for an injunction preventing the commissioners from accepting any bids for a canal lease. The case was one of importance, and is not to be put into a nut shell, and therefore we cannot give it here.

Also the case of Smith vs. The Metropolitan Gas Light Company, which was a motion for an injunction restraining the defendants in accepting a charter, granted by the State Legislature; or the Board of Common Council from ratifying it, on the ground that the act incorporating the company was unconstitutional. Unfortunately for the testing of this question, the Court held that the plaintiff had no stand in Court; that is, he was not a sufficiently interested party to bring the suit.

Superior Court of the City of New-York.

Justices.—Hon. Thomas J. Oakley, Chief Justice; Hon. John Duer, Hon. W. W. Campbell,* Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Hon. John Hoskins and Hon. Murray Hoffman.†

Clerks.—Geo. T. Maxwell, who also attends at Trial Term, (part first) Deputy Clerk, Henry H. Rose; Clerk General Term, E. D. Livingston; Clerk (part second) Trial Term, William Havilland; Clerk Special Term, William F. Brunner; Equity Clerk, Jesse Oakley; Naturalization Clerk, Peter Lemon; Recording Clerk, Charles E. Taylor, and Docket Clerk, George Radde.

TRIAL TERMS.

The number of Cases Noticed, Referred, Discontinued, Dismissed, Inquests and Cases Settled, during the last year in this branch of the Court, were as follows:

Term.	Noticed.	Referred.	Discont'd.	Dismiss'd.	Inquests.	Settled.	Total.
January	51	23	20	11	2	11	118
February	37	54	13	9	12	19	144
March	61	64	16	9	12	18	180
April	57	44	16	11	17	7	142
May	50	44	4	10	9	12	129
June	24	4	2	6	..	2	38
October	80	83	20	19	13	14	229
November	40	40	8	14	3	9	114
December	44	44	8	20	14	10	140
Total							1138

CAUSES, ARGUMENTS DEMURRERS AND MOTIONS ARGUED AND DECIDED OF DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Terms.	General Term. August	General Term. Decid'd	Special Term. August	Special Term. Decid'd	Motions heard	Judg'ts Decid'd
January	32	11	285	281	289	290
February	37	26	178	170	124	179
March	26	19	217	170	135	172
April	15	16	220	205	92	220
May	28	18	210	200	116	207
June	30	28	236	216	257	270
July	..	..	119	120	172	252
August	..	..	84	92	244	320
September	..	..	122	137	224	330
October	11	20	186	261	262	247
November	15	19	210	200	95	224
December	14	14	202	196	90	217
Total	206	196	2284	2060	2765	2940

Notice of Motion in arrears at close of last Term [illegible]
All undecided [illegible]
Total [illegible]

There have been more cases argued and decided in this Court over that of 1854. But though there has been a great deal of business done, yet there have not been the usual number of cases of public interest. There was, however, the case of The Republic of Mexico vs. Arrangoiz, which created some talk. Under the Gadsden Treaty, $7,000,000 were paid by the United States Government to General Almonte, for the Republic of Mexico. That Government, fearing lest Almonte might abscond with the money, and use it to overturn Santa Ana's power, sent Francisco de Arrangoiz, then Consul General to the United States, to collect the money from Almonte, and take it to Mexico. He collected the money, and paid over to his Government all but $70,000, which he reserved as commission—about 1 per cent. for the collection. The Government now sues him for this amount, claiming that he was a governmental officer, under a regular salary, and had therefore no right to receive any commission for the business. Arrangoiz claims that he was ordered to give up his *Consulship*, and proceed to New-York to collect the money. Thus the case stands, and it is probable that the $70,000 will be well eaten into before the case is decided.

There was also the case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. the New-Haven Railroad Company, in which the question as to the liability of the Company for the Schuyler over-issue of stock, was raised. It was decided, as had already been done in the Supreme Court in a similar case, that the Company were liable for the market value of the shares.

The case of Phenix vs. the Commissioners of Emigration, excited considerable attention. The question there raised was whether the City of New-York had authority to lease Castle Garden to be used as an emigrant depôt. Thanks to the decision then rendered, the emigrant has now a place where, for a time at least, he can defy the vultures who would make him their prey.

These are about all the important cases brought before the Court. We may add here that we, and through us our readers, are obliged to the above gentlemanly corps of Clerks for the statistics of this Court which we have given.

United States District Attorney's Office.

The following are the statistics of the criminal department of the United States District Attorney's office for the year ending January 1, 1856.

Whole number of complaints	116
Number not arrested	28
Number not convicted	20
Number not acquitted	16
Number not yet tried	49
Number complaints dismissed	20
Number Extradition cases	1

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Number of civil suits brought on Treasury Transcript, Revenue Bonds, forfeited Recognizances, violation of Post-Office and Revenue Laws, and embracing suits from last year and formed incumbents	116

In the above are included the Slave-trade cases, smuggling cases, counterfeiters, Post-Office robberies, larcenies on the high seas, murders at sea and in foreign ports, assaults and batteries with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishments, revolts and mutinies, embezzlement of public moneys, and all other cases in which the United States are interested or concerned.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, Circuit Judge.
John W. Nelson, Clerk.
Richard E. Stillwell, Deputy Clerk.

This Court has been engaged in disposing of its business every month in the year except August. Judge Nelson was here to hold it in the months of April, May, June, July, September, October and November. Judge Betts held it during January, February and March, and with Judge Nelson in April and September. During December it has been held by Judge Ingersoll, in part, and the rest by Judge Hall, who will also hold the same in January.

The common law business of the year is as follows:

Suits commenced	216
Suits tried by a Jury	19
Suits discontinued (all United States cases)	110
Arguments before the Court	29
IN EQUITY.	
Suits commenced	28
Suits dismissed	3
Suits defaulted	2
Injunctions granted	4
Injunctions denied	6

At the Stated Term in June, the calendar of Appeals in Admiralty was called.

Appeals heard	39
Of these were affirmed	27
Reversed	6
Total	33

Leaving six cases which are yet undetermined by Judge Nelson, although they were submitted to him for decision six months ago and over, during four of which he has been in this City.

Of criminal business, this Court has not transacted much, the indictments found having been usually remitted to the District Court for trial. Indictments against [illegible]
Indictments quashed [illegible]
Indictments wanted to the District [illegible]
Indictments tried [illegible]
Nine out of the seven cases which resulted in verdict of not guilty.

There hardly appears to have been the usual number of cases of general interest in criminal matters hardly anything. Capt. Smith, the slaver, was granted a new trial, but was never tried, but pleaded guilty to a minor offence. Spencer, the party of the Sea Witch, was also tried for murder and acquitted.

The case which has been of most importance on trial, has been that of Ross Winans vs. the Marion Railroad Company, involving the patent to the eight wheel car. This suit was tried twice, occupying the Court for a period of twelve weeks, itself alone, and without any definite result, the Jurors not being able to agree. It was said that if the plaintiff had been successful, no Railroad in the country would have ever paid a dividend.

The case of Brown vs. Schermerhorn was one also involving a large amount of property, being a portion of land in this City. In this case, after a most able argument by some of our most distinguished lawyers, the Court gave judgment for the defendants. It will undoubtedly be finally determined in the Supreme Court.

The suit brought by the United States against James Collier, formerly Collector of San Francisco, resulted in a balance of $6,000 being certified as due to the State, he has been provisional as a defaulter to a large amount.

Other important patent cases have been tried—one between the Woodworth and Norcross planing machines, and one between the Sickels and the Dutilez steam outside.

The Clerk and Deputy Clerk being United States Commissioners, we give also some statistics of the criminal business transacted before them.

Mr. Nelson, the Clerk, issued during the year 31 warrants. They were for murder, larceny, smuggling, assaults, and violations of the neutrality and Post-Office laws, &c.

Examinations were held in only eight of the cases, and the parties committed in five of them.

Mr. Stillwell, the Deputy Clerk, has issued 88 warrants, for nearly the same offences; has held examinations in 24 cases and committed the parties in 9 of them.

United States District Court.

Hon. Samuel R. Betts, District Judge.
Geo. F. Betts, Esq., Clerk.
Geo. W. Morton, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

The business in this Court has been as large as usual. A term of the Court has been held every month for the trial of cases, except August.

Judge Betts has held the term during all of the months of June and November and December, and during parts of February, July, August, September and October.

Judge Ingersoll, who has been called in from the Connecticut District under the provisions of the acts of 1850 and 1852, has held the term during the whole of the month of January, and during parts of April, May, August, September and October.

Judge Hall, also called in from the Northern District of New-York, has held the term during the whole of the month of March, and during parts of February, April, May and July.

There have been commenced on the Common Law side of this Court during the year three hundred and eight suits, fifty-six of which have been disposed of, leaving two hundred and fifty-two still pending.

On the Admiralty side of the Court [illegible] have been commenced four [illegible] all suits in Admiralty. The [illegible] to give more definite statistics of the business transacted [illegible] We have classified them as follows:

Cases for supplies, repairs, and advances to vessels	144
Cases under the United States laws, for forfeitures, penalties, &c.	19
Cases for seamen's wages	29
Cases for collision	55
Cases for freight money and charter parties	13
Cases for salvage	21
Cases for damages to and non-delivery of cargo	19
Cases for wharfage	6
Cases for towage	3
Cases for commissions	3
Cases for possession	1
Cases for assault and battery	1
Cases for raising vessel on dock	2
Cases for negligence in towing	2
Cases for coopersage	1
Cases for pumping ship	1
Cases for mortgage	1
Cases for bottomry	1
Total	400

Of these 129 have been disposed of during the year. There have been 80 decisions rendered in the Court and published in the columns of this paper, 35 of which have been rendered by Judge Betts, 29 by Judge Ingersoll, and 16 by Judge Hall. Seventy-nine indictments have been presented, and 58 disposed of.

Of cases of interest in this Court we recall the case of Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens, and Mr. McKeon's vain attempts to bring them to trial. Also the suit brought against the Spanish Consul, Mr. Stoughton, and the Spaniard Carnovell, for an attempt to abduct the young Cuban Hernandez. The civil business determined has been of the usual character, heavy collisions and small wages cases.

Mr. Morton, the former Clerk, having resigned, George F. Betts, Esq., was appointed in his stead. Mr. Morton, however, remains as Deputy Clerk, and the Clerk's office has lost nothing of its former character by the change.

The following gentlemen are United States Commissioners in the Clerk's Office of this Court: George F. Betts, Esq., George W. Morton, Esq., Joseph Bridgham Esq.

They have, during the past year, issued one hundred and fifty warrants. These were on complaints of murder, manslaughter, slave-trade, smuggling, counterfeiting, assault with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishment, endeavor to make revolt, larceny on the high seas, &c., &c.

Many of these cases were taken before the Grand Jury in session at the time of issuing the warrants, and were disposed of by indictments being found, or the complaints dismissed.

Of those heard and determined by the Commissioners, twenty were committed for trial; and in twenty-five cases, the evidence on the part of the United States being deemed insufficient, the complaints were dismissed.

Common Pleas Statistics—1855.

Causes placed on Calendar	1,400
Tried by Jury	[illegible]
Tried by a single Judge	120
Dismissed	85
Settled	65
Orders granted	3,000
Motions at Special Term	1,400
Divorces granted	90
Decisions on appeal at Special Term	201

Judge Woodruff's term of office expired yesterday, and the Bench for this year will be Judges Ingraham, Daly and Sandy. The Clerks, Messrs. Jarvis brothers, Clerke, Herrick and others.

LONG ISLAND COURT STATISTICS.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

The criminal business of this Court, for the year 1855, was concluded on Saturday last. The following is a statement of the business of this term:

SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON.

Name.	Term. Yrs.	Term. Mos.	Offence.
Robert F. Barton	2	6	Burglary, third degree.
James Thompson	10	6	Burglary, first degree.
John Saldacigo	10	4	Burglary, first degree.
Francis Meyers	2	6	Petit larceny, 2d offence.
Jane Grady	2	6	Burglary, third degree.
Margaret Higgins	2	6	Burglary, third degree.
Edward Johnson	2	4	Grand larceny.
Frank Lambertson	2	4	Grand larceny.
Samuel Hoffman	2	4	Burglary, third degree.
James Davis	2	4	Burglary, third degree.
James Brush	2	4	Bigamy.

TO COUNTY PRISON.

John Walker, six months; petit larceny.	
George Law, six months; petit larceny.	
Frederick Beard, six months; attempted burglary.	
Ellen Vaughn, sixty days; feloniously intermarrying with James Thompson.	

TO SENT UP.

Wm. McCoy; grand larceny.	
Jas. Brown alias Leroy Sanford; burglary, 3d deg.	

ACQUITTED.

Michael Boyle; rape.	
Ann Maria Hibbert; petit larceny.	
Wm. Cassidy; receiving stolen goods.	
Eliza Johnson; grand larceny.	
Michael Silk; arson, second degree.	
Thomas Silk; arson, second degree.	

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

John Hogan; assault and battery.	
John Wanamaker; illegal voting.	
Bridget Cassidy; receiving stolen property.	

RECOGNIZED FROM JAIL.

Johanna Berry; default of $500 bail.	
Wm. Flannigan; bastardy.	

CHEAP.

Accounts and Bills [illegible]
Ruled and Printed [illegible]
Blank Books [illegible]
Pamphlets [illegible]
Circulars [illegible]
Cards [illegible]
Posters [illegible]
Hand Bills [illegible]
Letter Heads [illegible]
Bill Heads [illegible]
Blank Notes [illegible]
Blank Receipts [illegible]
Blank Drafts [illegible]
Blank Checks [illegible]
Blank Certificates [illegible]
Blank Bills Lading [illegible]
Blank Policies [illegible]
Blank Mortgages [illegible]
Blank Leases [illegible]
Blank Deeds [illegible]
Blank Bonds [illegible]
Blank Notes [illegible]
Blank Indentures [illegible]
Blank Wills [illegible]
Blank Contracts [illegible]
Blank Agreements [illegible]
Blank Powers of Attorney [illegible]
Blank Affidavits [illegible]
Blank Subpoenas [illegible]
Blank Summons [illegible]
Blank Complaints [illegible]
Blank Pleadings [illegible]
Blank Judgments [illegible]
Blank Executions [illegible]
Blank Bills of Sale [illegible]
Blank Bills of Exchange [illegible]
Blank Bills of Lading [illegible]
Blank Bills of Entry

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] Two Cents. [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is [illegible] a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] a year for single Copies. [illegible] Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, six cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of [illegible] City journal. [illegible] Cash in Advance.

Publication office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] will receive no attention. [illegible] not for publication, but as a guaranty of the good faith of the contributor. [illegible] to return manuscripts that may [illegible] containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

There was no Balloting in Congress on Monday for Speaker, the entire day having been consumed in debating whether the Message of the President should be received or not; and the country being now in possession of that document, the struggle for Speakership loses a good deal of its interest.

By our telegraphic dispatch from Albany, it will be seen that there is a prospect of the Washington Congressional drama being rehearsed at our State Capitol.

The President's Message.

The President, Monday, took the country by surprise by sending his message to Congress before the popular branch of that body was prepared to receive it. The President assigns as his motives for taking this extraordinary step, his convictions of duty which would not permit him longer to postpone the obligation enjoined upon him by the Constitution, to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. But the propriety of sending a message and recommending measures to an unorganized body, which has no power to consider or act upon them, is not very obvious. He might as well have delivered his Message to the members of Congress elect, before they assembled in Washington, as far as the practical action of that body goes, as to send it to them in their unorganized condition. But, though no practical good can result from the premature delivery of the Message, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, its publication is a real boon to the country, as it will relieve the public mind of the anxiety which has been felt in respect to our foreign relations, while its firm, pacific tone will tend to allay all apprehensions of serious difficulty with England or any other foreign power, on any of the questions in dispute, which have been a subject of discussion during the past year.

We can find nothing in the Message itself of sufficient importance to justify the unusual course of the President, in sending it to Congress before the organization of the Lower House.

The Message is well written, of the ordinary length, and with less of Buncombe in it than might have been expected; and though it is broadly and decidedly in favor of the South, and as strongly Pro-Slavery as it could possibly be made, it is quiet in expression, and strictly in accordance with the antecedent utterances of the President. In respect to our relations with England, the President is candid and firm in the expression of his opinions, and the tone of his remarks is in singular contrast with that belligerent temper which the London *Times* has attributed to him. The Message is eminently peaceable as respects all foreign Powers, and the only show of an opposite feeling is in that part of it which relates to the conflicting sentiments of the North and the South, which, with so large a majority against him in Congress, cannot be supposed as intended to influence the minds or actions of its members.

The question of greatest importance which demands the attention of Congress, is that which has risen out of the negotiation with Great Britain in relation to Central America. He gives a narrative of the negotiations and treaties, from which it appears that the two Governments are still widely at variance on the subject, as they have long been, and the President states that it will afford him sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success heretofore anticipated with more confidence than the aspect of the case now permits him to entertain. Still, he does not consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

The importance of this Central American question, which is, in reality, the prominent feature of the Message, may be inferred from the debate in the Senate which immediately followed the reading of it,—Messrs. CLAYTON, SEWARD, CASS and WELLER, all concurring in supporting the President's views, which are expressed with great firmness, though moderate in tone.

The enlistment case next follows; it is treated at length, and our rights are asserted in as decided a manner as in the Central American question. Reparations of the wrong done in the infringement of our laws have been demanded, but the subject is still under discussion. The appointment of a Commissioner is again recommended to establish the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British Provinces, where, it seems, there has been imminent danger of collisions.

On the subject of the Danish Sound Dues, the President still adheres to his former opinion—that the United States ought not to submit to their payment.

Our relations with other European Powers are of a satisfactory nature. Mexico and Nicaragua are dispatched in a few lines.

The reference which the President makes to the condition of the Public Treasury is confined to its revenues and expenditures. Nothing is said, in this connection, of the Foreign Trade of the country, the results of which, for the fiscal year 1855, have heretofore been published in the DAILY TIMES, and are here recapitulated:

Foreign Imports, 1855	$261,382,960
Against year 1854	305,780,253
Decreased Import	$44,397,293
Exports, including Specie, 1855	$275,156,846
Against year 1854	278,241,064
Decreased Export	$3,083,218

The Message states that the revenues of the Treasury were

For year 1855	$65,003,930
For 1856, official and estimated	67,918,734

The expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the Public Debt,

For year 1855	$56,365,393
Public Debt paid off	9,840,528
For year 1856, official and estimated	$60,475,000
Texas and Mexican Claims	10,750,000

The available resources for the current fiscal year, from which to pay the last two items, are estimated at $86,856,710; so that the balance available in the Treasury on 1st June next, will be $15,[illegible], assuming that the Texas Indemnity, $7,750,000, and the Mexican $3,000,000, to be paid off before that period. The existing system of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public revenues is commended for its safety, which, upon the "principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the Government, should remain for active employment among the people." The President recommends an early revision and reduction of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, without departure from the principles of the existing law.

The condition of Army and Navy is briefly alluded, and the decision of the Retiring Board we infer, is not to be disturbed. In Kansas, the President naively remarks, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but, as yet none have occurred to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive; from which it might be supposed his advices from that distant Territory had not been very full or reliable. He then gives us a long essay on the Constitutional Theory of the Government, in which he exhibits a decided partiality for the South and the peculiar institution, from which the slide into the Nebraska bill is both easy and natural, and his round and vehement approval of that measure inevitable and a matter of course. The possibility of a dissolution of the Union is hinted at, but the President has too much confidence in the patriotism of the people to believe in such a thing. The Message concludes with an appeal to the Almighty, with which our other Presidents have commenced the Messages.

On the whole, the Message will be regarded, we think, with satisfaction, excepting those parts which relates to Slavery, which will be as vehemently praised at the South as they will be denounced by a majority of the people at the North.

The Speakership—Rule of Minorities.

The struggle which has engaged the House of Representatives for the past month, indicates a fault in our system that cannot be too early corrected. A minority, for reasons quite aside from considerations of public good, has thought proper, and enjoyed the power, to suspend the movement of the Governmental machine at a critical moment, when action has been especially needed; and has found no limit to its revolutionary temper, save in its own inscrutable will. The Executive, confessedly identified with that minority, and with ample means to remove all obstacles, has encouraged the recusants, and assisted to postpone the organization. There has been no assertion that the Government has any numerical advantage in the House. The sound old Democratic doctrine beneath which the Whig Party in JACKSON's day was completely repressed, that the will of the majority shall rule, right or wrong, remains uncontradicted in set terms; and yet the Democratic minority, strengthened covertly by a less respectable and nameless group of ambitious membership, has employed every art, and every exertion, to prevent the success of their more numerous antagonists. Were the result of this action merely to secure the conduct of Government upon their principles, it might be excusable. But it is worse. Government is stopped abruptly, and altogether. Of the eventual result, no man could entertain a doubt, seeing the resolution of the predominant party in adhering to their candidate. The opposition, therefore, has been wanton and mischievous; a proof of the ability of an evil-disposed minority to defy any majority not thoroughly united in sentiment; and to require a submission of the many to the will of the few.

In view of our republican pretensions, a contrast of this state of things with what must have occurred, in similar circumstances, in the British House of Commons, is not gratifying. There the revealed will of the majority is law and testimony. In its presence, ministers resign; systems of policy are abandoned; new ideas adopted. An adverse division, showing a majority of one against Government, is met either by a reconstruction of the Cabinet, or by a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people; the latter alternative, however, never adopted, when, as in the case of the present Congress, the House has come fresh from the popular canvass. There is no effort on the part of the defeated ministers to protract a contest, upon a Micawberish hope of something turning up; or to wear out the patience of the more numerous party, by tedious resistance, or to affright them with a prospect of total suspension of governmental authority, unless the subject of contest be conceded. Such anomalies are reserved for a Republic, where the will of the majority is hypothetically absolute; only revocable by a successful reference to the people; and always controlling the action of the Executive. With such a theory, a moment's reflection will show how disgracefully incongruous has been the conduct of Congress the last month.

In attempting to reform the defect, there is danger of erring in the opposite direction. Minorities have rights; a theorem which, while the Administration party denies it verbally, it does not hesitate to adopt in action. The only question is, whether the claims of a minority are to be admitted to the full extent of blocking the wheels of Government, or compelling a majority to submission—of arrogating, while a minority, an absolute dictation in the making of laws. There can be no hesitation in dissenting from a proposition abounding with consequences so absurd. And in proposing, therefore, that, upon all questions, involving the organization of a public body, the plurality principle, or some other evading the requirement of a clear majority of all votes cast, shall be legally established, we merely advocate that the minority shall be denied rights involving revolution—for the suspension of Government is revolution; and the disposition to traffic in public inconvenience, and to bargain against the popular will, is very little better than mere palpable forms of treason. Repeatedly has the organization of the legislative branch been retarded by contests in which the public had no manner of interest; where the conflict was rather between the avarice and ambition of individuals, than between opposing principles; and where the plurality doctrine would have [illegible]. Of course, to propose the adoption of that principle in the heat of the fight, is to offer the victory to some one of the parties whose numbers have been previously ascertained. Such propositions are, therefore, seldom successful. The difficulty would be readily overcome by legislation requiring that in the organization of the House of Representatives the Speaker and Clerk shall each be voted for *viva voce* a certain number of times; and if, at the end, no one shall be found to have a majority of all the votes cast, that upon the next vote, the candidate obtaining a plurality shall be duly elected, whether Clerk or Speaker. Some rule of this description would effectually prevent such ill thrift of public patience, time, and money. The essential thing is to have it established by law, so as to place it beyond the reach of change during the ardor and excitement of conflict. A deadlock, like that of the past month, should not be possible again.

The Central American Question—What Walker May Do.

According to present appearances, the ultimate design of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER is to found an Anglo-American Republic by a union of the five States of Central America. His sphere of operations, as yet, has been confined to the single State of Nicaragua, which, of itself, incloses a territorial area larger than the State of New-York. But from the news published yesterday by the *Star of the West*, it would appear that he can already command an influential, if not numerically strong party in at least two, if not three, of the other Central American States. Of course, much will depend upon the measure of his success in Nicaragua, the wisdom of his rule, and the discretion of his political movements. It is not probable that he will attempt the immediate military subversion of any of the States, but in the event of Honduras and San Salvador forming a voluntary alliance with his Government—an event now more than probable—Guatemala could scarcely refuse to unite with them after it became manifest that the new Government was fully and firmly established. As to Costa Rica, the result is inevitable. The population is inconsiderable in numbers; the country is poor in material resources, and not particularly desirable for colonization, except for its sea-bound advantages on the Atlantic side. The people, who only number 125,000, would, in the event of a union among the other States, be left free to pursue their own inclination in the matter.

The recently published book of Notes on Central America, by Mr. E. G. SQUIERS, presents the following table of the area and population of the five States:

	Area of Square Miles.	Population.
Guatamala	43,380	850,000
Honduras	39,600	350,000
San Salvador	9,594	394,000
Nicaragua	49,500	300,000
Costa Rica	13,590	125,000
Total	155,664	2,019,000

This would make a pretty formidable Empire for the new Conqueror;—the territory more than three times the area of the State of New-York, and the population, such as it is, more than half its number! The productions and mineral-resources of the country are of a seductive character, the climate, in many respects, a desirable one, and the chances of immense development, under an infusion of Anglo-Yankee enterprise, such as to tempt immigration on an extensive scale after the new power shall have been become a fixed fact.

We do not conclude that WALKER's movement in Nicaragua has already assumed the importance which the foregoing facts may hereafter warrant. But it cannot be denied that the field before him is one of vast magnitude, and that time—and not very distant time—may witness events in Central America, compared to which the Texas conquest will fall into insignificance, and the acquisition of California by the United States only serve as a parallel. This view of the case is strengthened by the nature and character as well as by the past history of the race destined to Colonize the nascent Republic, and the almost manifest destiny of the other race—half Indian, half Spanish, with a cross of the Negro—which constitute the two millions of people who now permit this fair inheritance to run to waste.

The New City Judge.

Governor CLARK has filled the vacancy until Jan. 1, 1857, caused by Judge STUART's resignation, by the appointment of ELISHA S. CAPRON, Esq., of the law firm of CAPRON & LAKE of this City. Mr. CAPRON commenced practice in Herkimer County in 1833, and is about 45 years of age. He has had a large experience in criminal law, and is regarded as accomplished in that branch of jurisprudence. Mr. CAPRON took the opportunity, whilst in California, upon some legal business entrusted to him by firms in this City, to write a history of California, published by JEWETT & Co., of Boston, which has met with literary success. Judge CAPRON is an old Whig, a present Republican, and, from his freedom of all local cliques in this City will, we trust, make a fearless, as well as a capable Judge. We are not sure that his having but recently become a resident of the City is not a point in his favor, though this may be considered an objection by some.

Periodicals for January.

The *Knickerbocker* opens the new year with unusual vigor—especially in the book-reviewing department. There is the commencement of a new story, entitled "Eleanor Marston; or, The Life-Picture," by our own Minnie Myrtle, which, we hope, will be carried at some length through the succeeding numbers. Often as Holyrood Palace and Abbotsford have been described, still we find something fresh and new in a notice of both, contained in JAMES W. WALL's "Pleasant Memories of the Old World." There is a Brigand story, pleasantly related by JOHN MACMULLEN, and another of the genial "Letters to Ella," which we have repeatedly had occasion to praise. Among the poetry, "A Happy Heart," by SURREY KEENE and "The Battle of Friedland," by ISAAC MACLELLAN, deserve especial notice. The Editor's Table is too much encroached upon, many readers will think, by a report of the speeches at the St. Nicholas Society Dinner—inasmuch as the daily journals have anticipated this. In the familiar Gossip with Readers and Correspondents, there is a lively letter on that world renowned invention the Patent Back-Action, Self-Operating [illegible] Pole, written to say he has [illegible]. An original [illegible] letter on [illegible] reminiscences of STEPHEN BURROUGHS, are also well worth notice. Published by S. HUESTON, New-York.

Putnam's Monthly, which here commences its seventh volume, opens with a peculiar article, the commencement of a series, entitled "William Shakespeare and his Plays," the object of which—so far as can be gathered from the multitude of words employed—is to place the Shakespearean plays upon the same footing as WOLFE, the German critic, has tried to put the Iliad and the Odyssey, viz., as not actually written by the person to whom they are generally attributed—but emanating from various minds, and affiliated on one who did not write them. The article is so verbose, declamatory and assertive, (to say nothing of the folly of its speculations,) that we wonder at the editor of *Putnam* characterizing it as "bold, original, and most ingenious and interesting." There are other papers here which abundantly compensate for the waste of words in these Shakespeare paradoxes. First among them is the very interesting account of a visit to Virginia Springs, here brought to a conclusion; "Sea-perias," which graphically describes (only too briefly) the commencement of a voyage in a United States frigate; "Low Life in the Pampas," crowded with lots of information on all manner of subjects in that country; the opening part of a capital American story of reform and reformers, called "Prolapse;" and a clever review of PRESCOTT's "Philip II." But the gem of the number, with a gentle mysticism which excites sympathy rather than terror, so deeply is it imbued with "the Sweet Sad Music of Humanity," is a Christmas story, the scene placed in Boston, entitled "The Ghost," which is written with remarkable, although properly subdued, power. We should hope to meet the writer again, (as we have met him, at least once before,) in this magazine. He writes well and ought to write oftener.

DIX & EDWARDS, the publishers of *Putnam's Magazine*, have also sent us the new number of their *fac simile* reprint of DICKENS' *Household Words*. It contains a variety of excellent papers.

The Schoolfellow, a Magazine for Boys and Girls, has also fallen into the hands of the same publishers, who hold out fair promise of making it a superior work. We do not know whether the January number has yet appeared.

Gift Books.

At all times, but particularly at the present genial season, when parents and friends open their hearts and purses, a book is an acceptable present—better, a great deal, than an article of dress or a diamond of equal price, for it does not get worn out, and permanently remains to improve, interest and entertain the mind. We have already named and described some out of the vast variety of books of amusement or instruction which have appeared this season, for young people. We now proceed to mention a few works which are intended for persons of maturer age—books which possess vitality, because they are of first-class quality, either on account of subject, execution, or illustrations, or for all these desiderata combined.

The most attractive book we have seen for some time is *Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature*. We have already noticed the first volume with highest eulogy. The completed work is now before the public, adapted for friendly donation by being put up in a variety of friendly binding, and may fairly be accepted as most complete in all respects. The authors have had a life-long knowledge of literary men and literary matters in America, and they have communicated it, in these volumes, to the public. They do not pretend to play the critic, while merely acting as historians, and therefore their work is singularly free from all expression of personal feeling or pique. Whoever desires to make acquaintance with the lives and writings of American authors, from the earliest time to the present, will rejoice in the possession of this *Cyclopædia*. It is embellished with 225 portraits, 75 views of Colleges, libraries and authors' residences, upwards of 400 autographs, and two steel engravings of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and J. FENIMORE COOPER. If the book is not actually a library in itself, it certainly is a biographical and bibliographic dictionary. (New-York: C. SCRIBNER.)

WHAT NEXT?—A splendid quarto, richly bound in antique morocco, entitled *The Republican Court*; containing twenty-one finely engraved portraits of distinguished women in the days of WASHINGTON. These engravings are executed by the first artists, American and English, from the original paintings by STUART, TRUMBULL, MALBONE, SULLY, COPLEY, (father of Lord LYNDHURST,) GAINSBOROUGH, PINE, WOOLASTON, and other. MRS. WASHINGTON's likeness appropriately figures as the frontispiece, and may be considered as very comely. Then follows an array of beauty, either of feature or intellectual expression, such as does one's heart good to look at. The golden apple, were it to be awarded here, might be divided between MRS. THEODORE SEDGWICK, (Pamela Dwight,) and MRS. JOHN JAY, (Sarah Livingston.) In the accompanying letter press is a great deal of desultory information respecting the people and manners of WASHINGTON's time. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

The Rhine and its Picturesque Scenery and Legends forms the subject of, and gives name to, a very handsome volume (published in London) which has reached us from BANGS, BROTHER & Co., of this City. It is something in the style of *The Landscape Annual*,—a work of such sterling and permanent value that a complete set is not purchasable now at treble its original selling-price. *The Rhine* consists of a tour up that "exulting and abounding river," (as BYRON calls it,) made and described by HENRY MAYHEW, and charmingly illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER, an artist of considerable eminence in London, in a series of twenty engravings. Mr. MAYHEW has made an admirable hand-book for travelers "up the Rhine," and the fidelity and spirit of his descriptions merit praise. The real attractions, however, are FOSTER's illustrations—as good, in all respects, as have ever appeared in any work of this class. Often as "Ehrenbreitstein" has been painted, never before has more justice been rendered to it than on this occasion. We might say the same of the views of "The Luriel Rocks," "Liebenstein," and "Bonn." In fact, all the engravings are very good.

A new edition of *The Knickerbocker Gallery*, truly described as "A Miscellany of Literature and Art," has just been published, and is every way attractive and suitable enough for a present. It contains *forty-eight* portraits of our most distinguished living authors, accompanying original compositions in prose and verse, contributed to constitute a volume, the profits of which should be handed to LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, who, though a comparatively young man, is a veteran editor. The literary contents make a volume of unusual interest, and the portraits alone ought to ensure it a circulation. The work is put up in all sorts of binding, and ought to obtain considerable circulation not only at this season, but at all times. (New-York: S. HUESTON.)

In good season has appeared the second volume of IRVING's *Life of George Washington*. This is the octavo edition, published by subscription only, and the cheaper 12mo will not appear until the whole work is complete. The first volume contains WASHINGTON's portrait of WASHINGTON, now first engraved; the second gives PEALE's portrait, representing the hero in his fortieth year; and the third, (which Mr. IRVING is now engaged on, and has only delayed to investigate new matter of importance,) will contain an engraving of HOUDON's statue of WASHINGTON, at Richmond, and STUART's original portrait. We shall have occasion to notice the new volume more particularly than space and time now permit, so I shall only say that it fully realizes the high promise of the first. It commences with WASHINGTON's formally assuming the command of the American Army, on the 3d July, 1775, and details the incidents of his glorious career from that period until the commencement of the campaign of 1777. WASHINGTON IRVING writes of war as if he had himself spent years in the "tented field." Often as the story of the campaign of 1775 and 1776 has been told, never before have the deeds which won our independence as a nation been so graphically described. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM. Supplied to subscribers by G. T. EVANS, Gilsey Buildings.)

There is another work of considerable interest and value, whether the writer or the subject be considered, which we can cordially commend to those who delight in the selection of gift-books of the first class. This is the *History of the Reign of Philip II.*, written by WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, the American [illegible] issued. We shall have occasion to refer to it again, at more length, and need now only indicate its leading features. It has four portrait-illustrations, engraved on steel: PHILIP II, after Titian; MARGARET of Parma, Regent of the Netherlands; DON CARLOS, from the original in Madrid, belonging to Count DE ORIATE, grandee of Spain; and the ruthless Duke of ALVA, after Titian. It is not too much to say that Mr. PRESCOTT has spared neither pains nor research in obtaining full and reliable information respecting the events and personages of whom he has written. In his preface he indicates the principal sources—many of them hitherto neglected, sealed up, or too lightly examined—from which he has derived his materials. The result of his labors, so far, constitutes a most valuable addition to historical biography. Some of his episodes are especially brilliant. His accounts of the abdication and latter life of CHARLES the Fifth will bear favorable comparison with what ROBERTSON has written on the same subject. The Revolt in the Netherlands, the Siege of Malta, and the death of DON CARLOS, occupy leading positions in this work. (Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.)

Lastly, in this rapid glance at new books of a superior class, we cannot fairly omit a passing notice of the best literary biography we have seen for a considerable time. It is *The Life of Goethe*, with an analytic view of his works, and sketches of his age and contemporaries, written by G. H. LEWES, an English author, whose Biographical History of Philosophy has been popular for some time, on account of its condensation of much information into reasonable limits, without any sacrifice of that clearness which constitutes the great value of literary composition. Mr. LEWES commenced his *Life of Goethe* ten years ago, when there was no work of the sort, even in Germany—no memoir, at least, capable of presenting a fair and accurate view of the Man and his Works. Since then, a variety of information has been published, which Mr. LEWES has used, as far as he needed it; but we believe that a great part of the present biography—and perhaps the best—has been supplied from private sources, personal as well as written, hitherto wholly private. Mr. LEWES has succeeded in giving a remarkably interesting account of GOETHE, and his works, and the great firmness of his criticism on the latter is enough of itself, to recommend the work to all who feel an interest in the greatest German author of his age. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.)

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

Col. French Decides not to Leave the United States—Last of the Party Bailed—Counsel Engaged as Defence.

How Col. FRENCH received the letter of the District-Attorney inviting his departure from the United States, and FARNSWORTH getting bail, he being the only one of the arrested fillibusters not out on bail, are the only matters of special interest developed yesterday connected with the recent alleged attempt to send a military expedition to Nicaragua. The District-Attorney, however, did send a very handsome letter yesterday to Chief MATSELL, desiring special thanks to be rendered to the members of the Police who fearlessly stood by him in the imminent dangers threatening his life, as he endeavored, on the 24th inst., to effect the detention of the *Northern Light*. Matters connected with Mr. McKEON's letter to Col. FRENCH we give somewhat in detail, deeming them both interesting and characteristic. And first—

HOW COL. FRENCH RECEIVED THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S LETTER.

The letter from Mr. McKEON to Col. FRENCH, published in Monday's TIMES, wherein was suggested to the latter the marked propriety of making very brief his sojourn in the United States, Col. FRENCH assured our Reporter, came safe into his hands, and by him was entirely and carefully perused. He remarked that previous to the reception of this letter he had designed within a few days to go to England and spend there some time, but that he should now defer his intended visit till Spring. He was not the man, he said, to be scared off in any such way; he might be fooled, but he could not be trifled with. He expressed his determination to remain in the United States—in New-York or any place he might elect—as long as he chose.

The Colonel, our Reporter adds, gave utterance to these and kindred remarks with a degree of emphasis and rapidity very marked as contrasted with his usually cool, self-possessed bearing and dignified expression.

COL. FRENCH AND THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HIMSELF.

Rumors were in circulation yesterday that Col. FRENCH intended to attack Mr. McKEON, on account of the letter referred to. In the afternoon Mr. McKEON received a communication informing him that Col. FRENCH had issued such threats, with caution to keep himself in readiness in the contingency of any attempt to carry such threat into execution.

The District-Attorney said he had long since got used to threats. He expressed his willingness to let the Colonel come on, and meanwhile continued in the discharge of his official duties with undisturbed composure.

MR. FARNSWORTH BAILED.

Just before the closing up Hon. Mr. JONAS BARTLETT, of the Washington Hotel, appeared before Commissioner BETTS and desired to enter himself as bail for Mr. FARNSWORTH in the sum of $5,000, that being the amount stipulated. Mr. BARTLETT stated in the meantime that he did not know FARNSWORTH, and that it was a perfectly voluntary offer on his part to go as his bail. He had understood that he was a young man, and could find no one to go his bail. He was willing to risk $5,000, that he was good of heart and honest. The bail was received, and Mr. FARNSWORTH informed of the generous interference in his behalf. The prospect of spending New-Year's out of Eldridge-street was joyfully received and, apparently, heartily appreciated.

THE EXAMINATION.

This morning at 11 o'clock is the time set for the parties recently arrested, charged as being fillibusters, to appear before the United States District Court and answer the charges as severally preferred against them. There will be a formal opening of the Court, but owing to its being New-Year's day no examination will take place. Meanwhile, the accused parties have retained as counsel JOHN VAN BUREN and CHARLES O'CONOR, Esqrs.

Colonel French to the District-Attorney.

The following is the letter of Col. FRENCH to the District-Attorney:

HOUSE OF LEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Near the Government of the United States.
Hon. John McKeon, District-Attorney, United States:

SIR: I have received your letter of the [illegible], notifying me that a complaint has been made at your office, under oath, charging me, "together with other persons," with having "begun, set on foot, provided and prepared the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from this country against the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua." As you are the District-Attorney of the United States for this District it is perhaps proper that I should distinctly avow, that neither [illegible] hold, have been or are engaged [illegible] directly or any such [illegible] will perceive, therefore, that it is not [illegible] should give your letter any further consideration.

Respectfully, [illegible]

(Signed.) PARKER H. FRENCH.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Monday Evening—Final Adjournment.

The Board met on Monday evening. The chief feature of the meeting was the debate on concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their recommendation of Mr. McKAYE's stage route, but a [illegible] consideration of the [illegible].

Mr. Councilman McCARTHY was energetically eager to urging the measure from the moment of its mention.

Mr. Councilman WISE characterized the project as a mere attempt to create and sell out stock; a magnificent Humbug from beginning to end.

After the argument for the proposed route had been fully stated by Mr. Councilman CONOVER, the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen as to this matter was proposed to be referred to the Committee on Streets. A motion to that effect was lost.

Mr. F. E. MATHER, of the Fifty-seventh District, proposed that the Common Council agree to a modification of the route, namely, that the petitioners avoid Fourth-avenue and Broadway. An amendment to that effect was lost. On the question of concurrence, Mr. McGARRELL lost the amendment to adjourn.

Mr. Councilman REDMAN was severe upon Mr. Councilman WISE. Allusion had been made to "humbug." He did not know a better representative of that commodity than the gentleman of the Seventeenth. He would vote in favor of the proposed route.

Mr. CONOVER said that if this Common Council refused to pass the measure, the next would pass it. He discoursed [illegible] "log-rolling."

Mr. Councilman GRAY said enough had been done [illegible] would induce him to [illegible] strongly. Only one month ago a route had been granted him; now he asked for another. The previous question was called for. This vote was carried by 34 to 21. Upon the main question, some appeared to be excused, twenty friends on both sides. Mr. REDMAN said, for that very reason such public-spirited men ought not to be excused. After much desultory debate and great excitement, the vote on the main question stood thus: 31 affirmative, 21 negative, and was consequently lost, as not being a constitutional vote, which required 31 to carry.

Next came a motion from Mr. D. D. CONOVER to "reconsider" the vote, as to whether that motion lie on the table was lost, and that to "reconsider" was carried.

The fun "grew fast and furious." Mr. McGARRELL becoming unusually excited, and in a voice hoarse from passion for the [illegible] journment "*sine die*."

Mr. CONOVER made another attempt to push his advantage.

Mr. SEXLEY became very warm, emphatically denying that he was the tool of Mr. CONOVER. That gentleman became quite pathetically rhetorical in again proposing "concurrence." A member said he was "tired of all this fol-de-rol," and Mr. CONOVER then became silent. On the vote the members stood thus: affirmative 28, negative 22. Lost again, for the former reason—want of a constitutional vote. Again the motion to adjourn was lost. A vote of thanks was passed to the reporters, and to D. D. CONOVER, Esq., for the faithful discharge of his duties who replied suitably—soon after which the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Outrage by the Seminole Indians in Florida.

From the Savannah Intelligencer.

An exploring party, under command of Lieut. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, second artillery, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and seven privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians at daylight on the 20th, about sixteen miles southeast from Fort Simon Drum, about forty miles southeast from Fort Myers. The party left Fort Myers on the morning of the 7th inst., and, up to the time of the attack, were engaged in making an examination of that portion of Big Cypress Swamp which was examined by the troops last winter. On the night of the 21st, three men of the command arrived at Fort Myers, and it is supposed that Lieut. HARTSUFF, with the remainder of the party, have been killed.

Most of the public animals with the expedition, eighteen in number, were shot down. Lieutenant HARTSUFF, when last seen, had one arm broken, and it was thought to be wounded in the side. Private HANNA, Company G, 2d artillery, one of the party, brought the above information to Fort Myers. HANNA was wounded in the shoulder, but not seriously. He left private BAKER, who was also wounded, about eighteen miles from Fort Myers. BAKER gave out at that point, and could come no farther. The Indians making the attack were some twenty-five or thirty. Two Companies of the 2d artillery were to leave Fort Myers on the morning of the 22d in search of Lieut. HARTSUFF and his missing men.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.
INVALUABLE TO EVERY WRITER.
T. G. STEARNS, Agent,
No. 271 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS-ST.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
COUNTERFEITS ARE ONLY ATTEMPTED OF the best of [illegible]. It has recently come to our knowledge that certain parties in this City are making an article which they call Safes, and marking the name WILDER, and offering them for sale through a second party, who has no local habitation and who is evidently without a name also, who represents them as the "Genuine Wilder Patent Salamander Safe."
This is to caution the public against this imposition, as the
WORLD-RENOWNED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
is now made and sold only by the subscribers at their depôt, No. 122 Water-st., and by Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., where, at either place, a full assortment can always be found.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. [illegible], 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat [illegible] cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence.
[illegible]
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original [illegible] marks (as it came from the ruins) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, [illegible] taining a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, [illegible], Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, [illegible] Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing articles. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with this view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, [illegible] and other [illegible] machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] and variety, all in the known world. [illegible] practical science and beauty, combined [illegible] nature, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR's [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving [illegible]
BATCHELOR'S [illegible]

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, [illegible] Cornices, Window Shades [illegible] & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] the above goods, [illegible] from the best manufactories in Europe, [illegible] cut. K. & F. [illegible] a reputation for selling goods [illegible] No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest [illegible] article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the ill effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BOTHS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the subscribers before purchasing.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 595 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

THIRD EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. [illegible] moved to correct the Journal of Monday's proceedings, in effect denying that the President's Message was received by the House, and declaring that it was announced and delivered to the Clerk by the President's Private Secretary without permission.

After a debate the proposition was tabled by 25 majority.

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote.

Mr. [illegible] moved to lay this on the table.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. ZENAS CLARK appeared and took his seat.

Mr. [illegible] gave notice of a bill for the relief of John D. Hill, of New-York.

Mr. [illegible] gave notice of a bill for the erection of a new County, to be taken from parts of Allegany and Steuben.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill obliging Savings Banks to make annual reports of their business.

The various bills were laid upon the table, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Four ballots were taken for Speaker without success.

On the first vote:

Mr. Odell, (K. N.)..... 40 Mr. Bailey, (Hard)..... 22
Mr. Pendergast, (Rep.) 34 Mr. Hoyle............. 9

The remainder scattering.

No material change occurred in the subsequent balloting.

Adjourned till 8 P. M., to choose seats.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

It is stated in a letter from London, from an unusually reliable source, that the British Government, anticipating a demand from our Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, meditate transferring him to some other diplomatic station, as in the case of Sir HENRY BULWER sent hither from Spain.

Sir GORE OUSELEY is named as Mr. CRAMPTON's successor.

We have been favored with beautiful weather to-day, and all public business has been suspended. The diplomatic corps paid their respects to the President at 11 o'clock, in full costume. Mr. CRAMPTON was prominent among them. Mr. MARCOLETA attended as Minister from Nicaragua, and received marked attention from the other diplomats present. At noon the doors were thrown open to the public, and thousands were in attendance during the day. A fine band was stationed in the mansion, and it was altogether a very joyous time.

The United States Treasury statement reports $20,[illegible] subject to draft in all the Treasuries on the 24th of December.

The Accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The following are the particulars of the accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, referred to in our dispatch yesterday. About 4½ o'clock, P. M., a passenger train going west came in collision with a freight train coming east, at Darlington Summit. The freight train was out of time, and the conductor was probably endeavoring to reach a switch within a short distance. The collision occurred on a heavy curve, and both trains were under full headway, consequently the locomotives and some of the cars were smashed to pieces. Four passengers were killed, namely: Mr. STORER, agent of the Newcastle and Erie Stage Company; a man named JOHNSTON, brother of the landlord of the [illegible] Valley Hotel; an Irishman, and another, whose names have not been ascertained. About sixteen were more or less injured. The engineer of the passenger train was badly hurt in the back, and the fireman had an arm shattered. A Mr. JOHN [illegible] is among those dangerously wounded. The accident was caused by the watch of the conductor of the freight train being three-quarters of an hour too slow.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 1[illegible].

The Pennsylvania Legislature duly organized to-day. WM. M. PRATT and RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT were elected Speakers of the Senate and House respectively. The Message of the Governor is to be delivered to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Gov. POLLOCK's Message was delivered to the Legislature this morning. He makes some congratulatory remarks about the financial condition of the State—the decrease in the debt during the year having been $[illegible],000, and no new loan having been created. He refers to his former message for his opinions on National affairs, and reaffirms the sentiments then expressed. He calls attention to the necessity for further legislation on the license question; adverts to the duty of electing a United States Senator; alludes to the robbery of arms at the Harrisburg Arsenal; recommends the enactment of a law inflicting punishment for such offences, and a further appropriation for building an *arsenal at Philadelphia, the State arms being now* kept in an insecure out-house, owing to the former *building having been torn down, and not rebuilt in* consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriation for the purpose.

Frightful Double Murder at Woodbridge, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Two murders were committed in Woodbridge, six miles from this City, yesterday, by CHARLES SANFORD, an insane man, about twenty-six years old. It is supposed he was in the woods chopping, and that when he came out he killed ENOCH SPERRY, who was riding by in his sleigh. Mr. SPERRY's head was cut off; he was the father of N. D. SPERRY, Secretary of State. SANFORD then went to the house of ICHABOD UMBERFIELD, a farmer, and killed him with his axe. SANFORD is in jail; he appears to be a raving maniac. He is the nephew of ALEXANDER SANFORD, who was one of the Wakemanites arrested on suspicion of connection with the recent murder of JUSTUS MATTHEWS. SANFORD has been two or three times at the Insane Retreat. To-day he is muttering a senseless jargon with occasional oaths.

Destruction of a Unitarian Church by Fire—The Commerce of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The Unitarian Church at West Cambridge under the charge of Rev. Mr. SMITH, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was only partially insured.

During the year 1855, there arrived at this port 3,1[illegible] vessels from foreign ports, and, in the same time, there were 3,[illegible] clearances for foreign ports. This shows a large increase over the previous year.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Massachusetts Legislature commenced its session to-day. The Senate elected E. C. BAKER, of Middlesex, President, and PETER L. COX, of Lynn, Clerk. The House organized by choosing CHARLES A. PHELPS Speaker.

Non Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 2—Noon.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, is now eleven days out, and about due at this port, but up to the present moment there are no signs of her approach.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* sails about 2 o'clock P. M., with 100 passengers for Liverpool and 12 for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger*, arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Death of Hon. John M. Berrien.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Hon. JOHN M. BERRIEN, Ex-United States Senator from Georgia, and Attorney-General under JACKSON, died here this forenoon, after an illness of 18 days.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here after a passage of 60 hours from New-York.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

We have no mail this morning South of Washington.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, 85¾; Reading Railroad, 46¼; Long Island, 13¾; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 31.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 5000 bales, at former rates. Sugar has advanced ¼c. ♥ lb. Molasses is in fair demand at 26½c. Lard sells at 10¾c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

COTTON depressed and favoring buyers. Sales to-day, 1,400 bales. Weather stormy.

The Steamer to the Plymouth Rock.

The *Plymouth Rock* was still ashore at an early hour this morning, and in about the same position as previously reported. Additional assistance, such as canal boats, casks, spars, &c., was sent up to her yesterday afternoon; and as the easterly wind now prevailing will result in a higher tide, strong hopes are entertained of floating the steamer sometime during to-day. She is in an upright position, and is apparently not much injured.

Markets....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2—3 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at full prices.

FLOUR—Attracts considerable attention from home dealers and shippers; and prices display increasing firmness. The sales since our last add up nearly 6,000 bbls., including common to extra State, at $8 31¼@$8 56¼; Ohio at $8 87½@$9 62½; and mixed to extra Southern at $10 75 ♥ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at former quotations. Rye, Barley and Oats are essentially unchanged. Corn is in pretty brisk demand, and is quite firm,—with sales since our last of about 53,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues on the *decline*,—having fallen, to-day, to $16 [illegible] for Mess, and $14 for Prime, ♥ bbl. The sales have been moderate. Other articles in this line are quiet and languid.

WHISKY—Parties disagree about prices. Sales light.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

ARRIVED....TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Ship Isaiah Crowell, (of Boston,) Currier, Calcutta, and Sands Head Aug. 1, with hides, India-rubber, &c., to master. Experienced very heavy gales on the coast and about the South Channel, lost sails, &c. Passed Achen Head Sept. 14, touched at St. Helena Nov. 7. Nov. 13, Adolphe Anderson, seaman, of Gottenburg, died of consumption. The I. C. is bound to Boston, and put into this port in distress.

Ship Parana, Langston, Buenos Ayres Nov. 5, with hair, hides, &c., to W. W. De Forest.

Bark Roderick Dhu, Bryant, Vivaville (Mosquito Coast,) 18 ds., with guano to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Fannie Currie, (of Richmond, Va.,) Dearborn, *Glasgow 46 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon*. [illegible] Montauk bearing N. 40 miles, spoke and boarded the bark John Dunham, Davis, 11 ds. from Mobile for Providence, who kindly supplied us with provisions. The F. C. has experienced heavy weather; has laid to in fourteen gales, and lost almost an entire suit of sails, sprung nearly every spar on the vessel, and threw overboard part of the cargo to save the spars.

Brig Nehemiah Hand, Turner, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Schr. Walcott, Mallory, Havana 10 ds., with oranges to H. B. Hart. Experienced heavy gales during the entire passage; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. James R. Mitchell, Watson, Dover, Del., with corn to B. Cummings.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, —, Delaware, with corn to A. Barrett.

Schr. Santee, Weeks, Little Egg Harbor, oysters.

Schr. Albert Jimmerson, Jimmerson, Rockland.

Sloop Thos. W. Thorne, Cummings, Fall River.

Sloop Fashion, Blivenburg, Providence.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence.

SPOKEN, &c.

Dec. 1, lat. 15 53 S., lon. 30 30, Br. bark Eleanora, from Liverpool for Arica.

Dec. 20, lat. 3[illegible], lon. 74 10, schr. Blooming Youth, of Baltimore, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia.

Dec. 28, lat. 37 30, lon. 55 10, ship Old Dominion, from Cardiff for Richmond, Va. Same time, bark Edward Everett, from Boston for Baltimore.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF *FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD*—*To suit purchasers*, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 *miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation*. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, *is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing* cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of *the Mississippi is destitute* of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain *and produce from farms on the line of* the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre *higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other* words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be receive as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, *and pamphlets, containing interesting information* accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 22 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 16 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also 40 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON, Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 3[illegible] Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BOORMAN & Co.'s, No. [illegible] South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—A splendid house, near 30th-st., will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For particulars apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 166 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A handsome single sleigh, but little used, can be seen at BARRETT & McCARTHY'S stable, Lexington-av., near 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Directors of the ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE has the honor to announce TWO EXTRA PERFORMANCES, Previous to their departure to fulfill engagements in other cities, being

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST.

Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 Acts,

IL TROVATORE,

Will be presented on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1856,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.

Leonora..........................Madame De La Grange
Azucena..........................Madame Nantier Didiee
Count de Luna....................Signor Amodio
Fernando.........................Signor Gasparoni

FRIDAY, Jan. 4,

A GRAND OPERA,

In which the THREE PRIMA DONNAS will appear.

Seats for both Performances can be secured at the several Offices.

Admission..................................$1
Secured Seats..........................50 cents Extra
Amphitheatre...........................25 cents

Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at the Principal Office, corner Broadway and 14th-st., at DANKER'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 413 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S Piano-Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

WHERE CAN ALL THIS GOLD, ALL these Jewels, and all this Beauty come from, is a question asked every night, when the last gorgeous scene of KING CHARMING meets the astonished and dazzled eyes of the multitude who crowd the Broadway Theatre, to see this great Piece.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—EXTRA REPRESENTATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.—Signor P. BRIGNOLI has the honor to inform his friends and the public that WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, has been set apart for his benefit, when IL TROVATORE will be presented for the last time.

THE PENKNIFE WITH A HUNDRED BLADES.—Which the wicked Queen puts into the pretty blue bird's nest, does not kill him, and the evil fairy does not triumph. The handsome KING CHARMING is saved, as all good children will see when their Pa takes them to the Broadway Theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1856.—ANOTHER FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

MLLE ROBERT,

Mlle. Pauline Genet, Mme. Marzetti, Mlle. Lina Wendel, Paul Brilliant, Emile Mangin.

To commence with the Comic Pantomime of the

3 MILLINERS.

Simon..........................François Ravel

Followed by the new Ballet of

JOVITA.

Characters by Mlle. ROBERT and the Ballet Troupe.

To conclude with, last night but one, of

MEDINA.

Pipolin..........................Antoine Ravel

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'cl'k.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

TICKETS..........................FIFTY CENTS.

The only Seats that can be secured in advance are

Orchestra Seats...................$1 each
Private Boxes.....................$5 each

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., for the sale of tickets, and securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

FOUR AND TWENTY BLACKBIRDS BAKED IN A PIE.—That celebrated pie, with the singing birds in it, is the delight of all good children, who, every evening, see it, in the great Fairy Piece of "KING CHARMING," at the Broadway Theatre.

HENPECKT HUSBANDS SHOULD NOT fail to take warning by KING HENPECKT THE HUNDREDTH, whose fate may nightly be witnessed in the magnificent Fairy Extravaganza of KING CHARMING at the Broadway Theatre.

A TRIP TO THE FAN-SEA ISLANDS—is perhaps the most enjoyable of excursions. A Fairy Boat is engaged to make the voyage every evening at the Broadway Theatre, HOCUS POCUS, Captain, and KING CHARMING principal passenger.

THE FAIRY AMAZONIAN LIGHT GUARDS.—Go nightly through their magnificent and *picturesque evolutions and military exercises in the course* of the performances of KING CHARMING, at the Broadway Theatre.

DID YOU EVER SEE A BLUE BIRD OF PARADISE?—Go to the Broadway Theatre, and you will see a splendid specimen in the great Fairy Spectacle of KING CHARMING.

DID YOU EVER SEE FLYING FROGS—*Drawing a handsome car with two people in it?* You can do so by visiting KING CHARMING at the Broadway Theatre.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE WONDERFUL SILVER GOOSE, that lays golden eggs? Go to the Broadway Theatre, for she appears in KING CHARMING.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855 and Every Evening during the Week, the Burlesque on the grand romantic Fairy Opera of

CINDERELLA.

In four acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, &c. Preceding the Opera,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts. Saturday Evening, Jan. 5, Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer.

"THE MOON ON THE LAKE IS BEAMING."—Go and see the closing scene of the first act of KING CHARMING, at the Broadway Theatre. It is the great triumph of American scenic art.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Positively Six Nights only—Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855. The principal *members of the Original and* well-known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in 1842. The Entire Troupe will appear as above. For particulars, see future bills. Tickets 25 Cents. The above named Company have now no connection with E. P. Christy.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music (14th-st.) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 32 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

THE FAREWELL CONCERT—Of the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at DODWORTH'S Academy. Single Tickets, $1; to be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. HALL & SON, JOLLY, SCHUBERTH, BREUSING and SCARFENBERG & LOUIS.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, *an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers'* Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2[illegible], 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

au29,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. [illegible] 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.

H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 5[illegible] Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

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M. D. VAN PELT,

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Is the best weekly paper in the Union, far superior to the *Saturday Courier, Flag of our Union, True Flag, Waverley*, or any other. It is full of original stories, poetry, &c. Among other things this week's number contains more of that great local story, ELLEN ROSS, and the beginning of an exciting tale, entitled

THE JEWESS,

A SOUTHERN STORY.

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FRESH FERN LEAVES,

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We have, beside the popular books of the day, the more substantial and useful—Works on Education, Physical, Intellectual and Moral, Agriculture, Fruit-Growing, Mechanics, Temperance, Reforms, including Phonography, Hydropathy, Dietetics, Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Geology, Conchology, Dictionaries, &c.

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THE BEST ILLUSTRATED DOLLAR MAGAZINE in the Union; and any one of the THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES can now be had for $3 by forwarding the subscription to D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

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LETTER FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN—President of Rutgers College, N. J., to A. RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, publisher of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS:

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Dec. 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the Philosophical Charts. They furnish an admirable substitute for the far more expensive apparatus. These Charts, hung on the walls of the school-room, in all which I hope to see them, will spread before the scholar a palpable illustration of the great laws in Natural Philosophy. He will learn much of God from the works of His hand and the ordinances of His appointment.

The small volume that comes with them, and a little explanation by the teacher, will render the Charts one of the most useful means of instruction.

Very respectfully yours,

Mr. A. RANNEY. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

There are ten charts in all, each measuring 34 by 52 inches, and the set contains, altogether, about three hundred diagrams, illustrative of the most important outline principles of the natural sciences. Beside the essential diagrams found in the ordinary text books, these charts contain several original illustrations, and possess the merit rarely found in school-books—of being entirely original in plan and arrangement. They are, moreover, highly ornamental to a school-room, and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus which would cost from $3,000 to $5,000.

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Neatly colored and mounted on thick paper, without cloth, including the key.......... 10

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Booksellers, Teachers, agents, and all interested in education, are respectfully requested to address the publisher, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Editors copying the above shall receive Nos. 8 and 9 of the above series of charts, which are on Astronomy *and complete in themselves, accompanied with the* key, post-paid. A. R.

FARMERS' CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.—Any one wishing to make a handsome and invaluable present to a young farmer or country friend, can do so by procuring a copy of

JOHNSON'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Beautifully bound in 1 vol. 8vo, filled with plates, at C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S, No. 140 Fulton-st. Price $4.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the U. S. Ag. Society, in a letter to the American editor, says: "After an attentive examination of your 'Farmers' and Planters' Encyclopædia,' I take pleasure in recommending it as a standard agricultural work, abounding in practical and scientific information, adapted to the comprehension of *unscientific readers*. A copy should be in the hands of every farmer, or person at all interested in rural affairs. In the publication of this work you have greatly to promote the diffusion among our countrymen of the best agricultural information, arranged in the most convenient form for ready reference."

GIFT BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—All those that wish to buy cheap will do well to call at A. MAZE'S, No. 287 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st. Go in time to make your selections.

BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS—Suitable for presents; also Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing Cases, &c., for sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY, FOR 1856—Secure an early copy. Published THIS EVENING, at Chambers-st. Price 50 Cents.

DOCTOR ROBACK'S NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The new year opens, and to me 'tis given
To read the language of the stars in Heaven,
And tell to all who wish their fates to fix
What shall befall in eighteen-fifty-six.
Born of a line of Seers, in Sweden's land,
The occult art I *truly* understand;
Can tell you what to fear and what to hope,
And write your fortune in your horoscope.
The stars lie not, and by their truthful light
I alwa ys a t nativi ies aright.
The body's ills, whatever they may be,
I can alleviate by astrology.
If you have lost your wealth, by theft or fraud,
By my great art it soon can be restored;
If debts are owing you for many a day,
I have the charms to make each debtor pay;
Or, should the law have drained your ample purse,
I have a spell the loss to reimburse;
Has love found lodgment in your troubled heart,
Know I can change for bliss the bitter smart,
Give you that heart's desire, and end its strife,
By changing lovers into man and wife;
Though there be obstacles, they'll melt away,
And magic powers shall bring the wedding day.
Sick, or in health, in happiness or woe,
Whate'er your station in this world below,
Know that I claim—prepared that claim to prove—
To read your fate by the bright stars above.
Kings are my clients—yet I feel no pride,
And loving all men, all would freely guide.
Accept this offering; with the new-born year
New signs of destiny in Heaven appear,
And this believe me's the auspicious time
Your fortunes by the planets to divine.

C. W. ROBACK.
No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TERMS—Nativities calculated according to Geomancy and written out in full on durable paper—for Ladies $3, and for Gentleman $5—can be had of any person, at any distance of the world, by sending the day and year of their birth, and the above-named fee, to

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AGENCY OF ELLWANGER & BARRY'S "MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES," ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that having the agency for the above old established and well known extensive nurseries, he is prepared to receive orders for trees and shrubs to be carefully packed and forwarded to any part of the country.

HENRY F. DIBBLEE,
Agricultural dépôt and Produce Commission Warehouse,
No. 100 Murray-st.

N. B.—Spring orders should be sent in during January, if possible, to prevent delay in supplying from the nurseries.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are requested to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.

WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

A CARD.—Mayor WOOD will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, at the Mayor's Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WM. H. STEVENS, First Marshal.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 3[illegible] 4th-av.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

REMOVAL.—CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON will remove on the 5th inst. to No. 292 Broadway, second door above Reade-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,

DRESSED AND PLAIN,

OF ALL SIZES.

DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.

Fans, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

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GENUINE FURS,

in all the prevailing shapes,

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INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

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Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER WARE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices for the same quality than any other in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail, post-paid, faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES, with places for Daguerreotypes	$100 00	to	$200 00
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 00	to	250 00
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 00	to	275 00
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, for timing horses	125 00	to	250 00
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 00	to	250 00
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 00	to	125 00
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 00	to	100 00
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	65 00	to	200 00
MAGIC WATCHES	100 00	to	175 00
GOLD HUNTING LEVER, full jeweled, 18 carat	40 00	to	95 00
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	25 00	to	40 00
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	12 00	to	22 00
SILVER LEPINES	9 00	to	14 00

JEWELRY.

BEAUTIFUL SETS EAR-RINGS, PIN AND BRACELETS—Set at	$10	to	$200 00
EAR-RINGS	1 50	to	25 00
PINS	1 50	to	25 00
BRACELETS	5 00	to	75 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, set	5 00	to	25 00
GOLD LOCKETS—1, 2 and 4 glasses	5 00	to	25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00	to	60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT CHAINS	10 00	to	110 00
GOLD AND VEST CHAINS	5 00	to	75 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00	to	15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 50	to	15 00
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS	5 00	to	25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00	to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	75	to	5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75	to	5 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50	to	10 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00	to	$1,500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00	to	400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00	to	400 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00	to	800 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00	to	500 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00	to	800 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEASPOONS, per set	$5 00	to	$9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set	12 00	to	15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS, per set	15 00	to	25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS, per set	15 00	to	28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS, per set	12 00	to	21 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's sets, viz.: Knife, Fork and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c.

Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired at less than usual prices. Watches and jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor,
Near Broadway, New-York.

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FOR OUTWARD ADORNMENT.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,

Tailors and Importers, No. 12 Park-place,

Have in store, (and are constantly making additions to their stock by frequent arrivals from Europe,)

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN

CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES AND WAISTCOATINGS, Embracing every variety and style for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

Fashioned in any mode purchasers may desire. Also their usual complete assortment of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising comfortable under-garments.

English scarfs, Tubular cravats,
Cravats, Gloves,
Opera ties, Railway wrappers,
Suspenders, French gaiters,
Robes de chambre.

Affording an immense choice of materials, exclusively of the first manufacture.

Have also the sole agency in the United States of Sangster's English umbrellas, and are prepared to execute orders for British and Continental goods.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMOND and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$18		
GOLD WATCHES from	$20	to	$[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	8	to	50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140	to	300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	2	to	40
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4	to	20

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. W. ATWOOD, (late Brown & Atwood,) No. 168 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINES, four holes jeweled	$20		
GOLD WATCHES from	$30	to	200
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10	to	50
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	10	to	50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5	to	30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an *entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies'* Reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—A splendid stock of goods for holiday presents, consisting of FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, also FANCY GOODS, imported and of our own manufacture, which we will offer at reasonable prices, and warrant them to be as represented.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 Canal-st.

COFFEE URNS, TEA-TRAYS AND FINE BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED CASTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A fine, rich and varied assortment of the above on hand and for sale very low, at

BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.'S,
Nos. 273 and 273½ Pearl-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Just issued from our *factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and* pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday dainties put up with great care at the old and well-known Pickle and Preserve Warehouse of

J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. 329 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL DRESSES FOR PRESENTS,

IN

SILKS, MARINOES,

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES, CALICOES,

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION!—Hundreds of richly-worked French Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at half-price.

Thousands of Swiss and Cambric Collars at a large discount from the Importer's price.

Fine Embroidered sets.

Large lot of French Bands, Laces, &c., &c., will be ready for sale to-day at Grand-st. Cheap Store, Nos. 311 and 311½ (between Allen and Orchard sts.) EDWARD RIDLEY.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy second-hand clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

NEW FRENCH AND FANCY BALL FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. Just received per steamer. Also, Ball Dresses, Ribbons, &c., &c. The whole stock of Dress Trimmings, clearing out, ready to-day, at Grand-st. Cheap Store, Nos. 311 and 311½, (between Allen and Orchard sts.) EDWARD RIDLEY.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS—ALL WOOL $14 50, WORTH $25.—Rich Plaid Silks, 6s. per yard, worth 8s. Silk Velvets, Blankets and Flannels, very low. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st., and No. 447 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

WENT ADRIFT.—Sunday morning, early, (ebb tide,) from foot of 6th-st., East River, about 60 logs of pitch pine and white pine timber. Any person returning any of said logs to foot of 6th-st., or giving information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned. W. W. WEBB.

LOST.—Five dollars reward will be given for the recovery of a dark blue leather covered bank book, containing a list of subscribers to the stock of a bank. The reward will be paid on delivery of the book at the office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, will receive new pupils on WEDNESDAY, for classes and private lessons, and guarantees to make elegant writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. N. B.—Applicants this day secure private lessons at low terms.

INSTRUCTION.

COMMERCIAL WRITING, LEGIBLE, COMPACT AND RAPID.—Gentlemen wishing to acquire an elegantly [illegible] are invited to join the [illegible] on the 2d of Jan. [illegible]

Terms, $5 for a course of ten lessons, and further instruction pro rata. All particulars fully stated on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Inventor and Patentee, No. 365 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM.—[illegible] Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important [illegible] studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, [illegible] ing, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The [illegible] have quite unusual provision for the comfort of [illegible] Parents who desire their sons to accomplish [illegible] may here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make [illegible] School the best on this continent. There are now [illegible] vacancies.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. [illegible] Principal.—This School is pleasantly situated in Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. The next term commences Jan. 14. Number of pupils is limited to twelve. Young ladies of any age, or boys under [illegible] Circulars at SHEPHARD's Bookstore, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st.

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 14 5th-av., will commence on the [illegible] November. A daily stage will run from the [illegible] part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of Harvard University wishes to procure a FEW PUPILS. Instruction given in English Branches, Mathematics, or Classics. Ample references given. Address S., Box 2,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—for young gentlemen—No. [illegible] East 24th-st. [illegible] M. Prugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 197 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars containing time and terms can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and [illegible] Brooklyn, are now open for the season; [illegible] ing class for grown persons. Pupils can [illegible] the quarter dates from the day of entry. [illegible]

THE SECOND QUARTER OF MRS. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL, at [illegible] Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, will open on the 3d day of January, when Mrs. LANNAY will be ready to [illegible] pupils. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at [illegible] and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH $40,000 WANTED.—The head of an old-established house, well situated in the principal business part of this City, extensively engaged in importing, manufacturing and trading, and at present doing a very safe and profitable business, which is capable of being largely and advantageously increased, is desirous of retiring from active pursuits. A rare opportunity for a lucrative investment is therefore presented to any suitable person, possessing the above amount of capital, who may desire to take his place in the firm. For more full particulars, apply to MAURICE LEVY, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.—A country Physician whose practice is worth from $1,000 to $1,[illegible] a year wishes to sell his house and lot, [illegible] is situated in a pleasant village on the New-York and Erie Road. [illegible] particulars, inquire of W. S. RUMSEY, [illegible] M. until 2 P. M., at the Merchants' Hotel, [illegible] and from 3 until 5 P. M. at No. 1[illegible] Greenwich-st.

VALUABLE PATENT.—For sale, the whole or a part of the United States Patent for the [illegible] and Fowling-Piece, ever yet invented [illegible] charges at once, and can be fired twenty-five times in one *minute. For terms, &c., apply to or address* [illegible] WHITTEMORE, Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, where one of the [illegible] can be seen for a few days.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—All in perfect order and doing a good business; located on one of the principal avenues of the City of Brooklyn, will be disposed of cheap, as the proprietor intends going West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, good-will, and furniture of an old established stove store in one of the best locations in the City. A house either in New-York or Brooklyn, will be taken in exchange. Inquire of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of $15,000 or $20,000, in a safe and very profitable business, already established. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

New-York, Dec. [illegible]

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the [illegible] Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Courts in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 3[illegible] Pearl-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the books for the transfer of Stock of this Company will be closed from this date to the 10th January inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d inst. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, No. 3 Wall-st.—New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January. The polls for the election of Directors *for the ensuing year will be open on that day from 1 o'clock* until 2 o'clock P. M. After which, the annual report of the President will be read.

L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Dépôt, corner of 6th-av. and 44th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and again from Jan. 20 until the 1st of February, for the semi-annual dividend.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & C. R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 3, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 2[illegible], 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.

By order, C. L. EVERITT.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Winslow Bros. & Co.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., will be held at the Office of the Company, 1st-av. and 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other business. By order.

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at their Rooms in the University, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Benson J. Lossing, Esq., will read a paper on the *Great Seal of the United States*. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Club will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1856. Subjects—"Muck," "Salt-Meadows for cranberries," Asparagus, "Wind-Mills for Farms," and "Winter Food for Stock." Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. W. PORTER, No. 173 Canal-st., New-York. Female attendance for ladies. Mercury and other [illegible] removed from the human system. Charges reasonable, and according to circumstances. No charge for consultation.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—An Auto. Press [illegible] approved and commended his deadly work [illegible] Meters, you will do well by calling upon Dr. W[illegible] No. 20 Centre-st. Our Prices [illegible] of light is to keep them right for the Winter, [illegible] terms. N. B.—Late with the old Gas Company.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

1855.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for SECRETARY OF STATE, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—James M. Cook received 2 votes. Washington Hunt received 1 vote. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote. Blank received 21 votes. Frederick Douglass received 2 votes.

BROOME.—Frederick Douglass received 2 votes. Timothy ...

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Eng'r and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller of the said State, the Treasurer of said State, the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Secretary of State at the General Election, held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that JOEL T. HEADLEY was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected SECRETARY OF STATE of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the City of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 6th day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—Washington Hunt received 1 vote. Hugh Smith received 1 vote. Blank received 19 votes.

BROOME.—Hugh Smith received 1 vote. Henry W. Sheldon received 1 vote.

CLINTON.—Hugh Smith received 17 votes.

CORTLAND.—Hugh Smith received 6 votes.

DUTCHESS.—Samuel J. Whallon received 1 vote. Blank received 9 votes.

ERIE.—H. Smith received 2 votes. Blank 21 votes.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—Henry Fitzhugh received 1 vote. Hugh Smith received 1 vote.

HERKIMER.—Hugh Smith received 6 votes. Darius Clark received 2 votes.

MADISON.—Hugh Smith received 28 votes. Daniel Younglove received 1 vote.

MONROE.—Hugh Smith received 6 votes.

NEW-YORK.—Scattering 2.

ONEIDA.—Hugh Smith received 14 votes. W. Smith received 3 votes. John B. Jervis received 1 vote. John Striker received 1 vote.

ONONDAGA.—George Geddes received 2 votes. Hugh Smith received 4 votes. 1 Blank vote.

ONTARIO.—John D. Fay received 17 votes. Blank received 3 votes. Hugh Smith received 2 votes.

ORANGE.—Frank Purvis received 1 vote. Henry Hacford received 1 vote.

ORLEANS.—Daniel S. Bissell received 207 votes. D. H. Bissell received 1 vote. Silas M. Burroughs received 1 vote.

OSWEGO.—Hugh Smith received 15 votes. D. H. Bissell received 2 votes. C. Hawley received 1 vote. Follett received 1 vote.

OTSEGO.—Hugh Smith received 2 votes. John Barrett received 2 votes.

PUTNAM.—Curtis Hawley received 1 vote.

QUEENS.—John D. Fay received 19 votes. Silas Seymour received 65 votes. Lawrence ... received 1 vote.

RENSSELAER.—D. H. Bissell received 1 vote. F. Follett received 1 vote. W. Bailey received 1 vote. Scattering received 3 votes.

RICHMOND.—Samuel Whallon received 10 votes. Samuel H. Whallon received 267 votes.

ST. LAWRENCE.—Hugh Smith received 3 votes. John B. Jervis received 11 votes. Hiram A. Campbell received 1 vote. Horace Greeley received 1 vote.

SCHOHARIE.—J. B. Jervis received 3 votes.

SENECA.—Hugh Smith received 2 votes.

STEUBEN.—Israel T. Hatch received 1 vote. James T. Simmons received 1 vote. George Geddes received 19 votes. David S. Bissell received 24 votes.

SUFFOLK.—Samuel H. Whallon received 204 votes.

TIOGA.—Dan Brown received 1 vote.

TOMPKINS.—Blanks 2.

WARREN.—Hugh Smith received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON.—Dan. S. Wright received 1 vote. Blanks 3. Hugh Smith received 4 votes. William A. Russell received 1 vote.

WAYNE.—Hugh Smith received 1 vote. W. Smith received 1 vote. Martin Butterfield received 1 vote.

WESTCHESTER.—F. S. Gant received 9 votes.

WYOMING.—Isaac G. Hammond received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER at the General Election held in said State, on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that SAMUEL S. WHALLON was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected CANAL COMMISSIONER of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for COMPTROLLER at a General election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Dated at Albany, December 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—Washington Hunt received 2 votes. Lewis Tappan received 2 votes. James C. Cook received 2 votes. James Cook received 2 votes. Blank received 23 votes.

BROOME.—Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

CATTARAUGUS.—Abijah Mann, Jr., received 1 vote.

CAYUGA.—Thomas B. Mather received 1 vote. Samuel Stetson received 1 vote. Robert Jenkins received 1 vote. Levi Topping received 1 vote. M. Powers received 1 vote.

CHENANGO.—Gilbert Juell received 1 vote. Drinks received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

CLINTON.—Lewis Tappan received 17 votes. S. Stetson received 2 votes.

COLUMBIA.—T. B. Mitchell received 1 vote.

CORTLAND.—Lewis Tappan received 6 votes.

DELAWARE.—Samuel Stetson received 20 votes.

DUTCHESS.—Leonard Burrows received 1 vote. Blank received 9 votes.

ESSEX.—Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

FRANKLIN.—L. Burrows received 1 vote.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

GENESEE.—Thomas B. Mitchell received 315 votes.

GREENE.—J. H. Van Gordon received 1 vote.

JEFFERSON.—Philander Smith received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 6 votes. James H. Bain received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

LEWIS.—T. B. Mitchell received 15 votes.

LIVINGSTON.—Lewis Tappan received 1 vote. L. Stetson received 1 vote.

MADISON.—Lewis Tappan received 25 votes. Lewis Tappan received 1 vote. Israel T. Hatch received 2 votes.

MONROE.—Lewis Tappan received 2 votes.

MONTGOMERY.—T. B. Mitchell received 1 vote. J. M. Cook received 1 vote.

ONONDAGA.—Lewis Tappan received 6 votes. Blank 1.

ONTARIO.—Blank received 9 votes. Lewis Tappan received 2 votes.

OSWEGO.—Lewis Tappan received 18 votes.

OTSEGO.—Lewis Tappan received 2 votes. Lemuel Thurston received 1 vote. George Aniston received 1 vote. Edward Ellyea received 2 votes.

QUEENS.—Stephen Smith received 1 vote.

RENSSELAER.—J. M. Cook received 1 vote. R. M. Cook received 1 vote. Lorenzo Dow received 1 vote. James Cook received 2 votes. Blank received 1 vote.

RICHMOND.—Alonzo Burrows received 38 votes. Lorenzo Burill received 21 votes. Samuel Stetson received 15 votes. Thomas Mitchell received 5 votes.

ROCKLAND.—Abijah Mann received 1 vote.

ST. LAWRENCE.—Lewis Tappan received 2 votes.

SARATOGA.—Cornelius A. Russell received 4 votes. C. B. Benedict received 2 votes. James Cook 1.

SCHENECTADY.—J. M. Cook received 1 vote.

SCHOHARIE.—James Cook received 1 vote. Lemuel Selden received 22 votes.

SCHUYLER.—Ariel S. Thurston received 12.

SENECA.—Abijah Mann received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 2 votes.

SUFFOLK.—William B. Stephens received 1 vote. Samuel B. Mitchell received 25 votes. Samuel Stetson received 38 votes.

TIOGA.—James A. Cook received 1 vote.

TOMPKINS.—Blank 2.

WARREN.—Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON.—Erastus Brooks received 1 vote. Blanks 3. Lewis Tappan received 4 votes.

WAYNE.—A. B. Williams received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 3 votes.

WESTCHESTER.—James M. Lyon received 1 vote. Lemuel Thurston received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, December 15th, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller of the said State, the Treasurer of said State, the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Comptroller, at the General Election, held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that LORENZO BURROWS was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected COMPTROLLER of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the City of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for TREASURER, at a General Election held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	Stephen Clark.				Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	6221	3754	5087	739	14794
Allegany	1405	2076	1580	294	6195
Broome	929	2457	45	1761	5197
Cattaraugus	1587	2751	832	336	5486
Cayuga	3098	3559	1109	169	8916
Chautauque	3575	3457	660	447	8139
Chemung	1071	846	1846	35	3795
Chenango	2974	3129	579	360	6941
Clinton	1574	856	1710	[illegible]	4207
Columbia	2180	2155	1668	[illegible]	6793
Cortland	1534	2185	363	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	2105	2157	1547	152	5979
Dutchess	3080	3545	1765	1614	9018
Erie	5607	3042	6609	161	15486
Essex	1920	1127	589	[illegible]	3736
Franklin	1830	159	1367	118	3501
Fulton & Hamilton	1105	1277	1169	145	3689
Genesee	1572	2103	364	316	4356
Greene	2165	1080	1290	241	[illegible]
Herkimer	2027	2879	1814	97	6823
Jefferson	1604	4112	2956	789	8012
Kings	7361	3120	1156	9110	20746
Lewis	319	1649	1444	[illegible]	3421
Livingston	2675	2949	706	117	5787
Madison	1573	3129	1287	447	6465
Monroe	3521	4693	2391	869	11470
Montgomery	2033	3122	574	181	5281
New-York	20857	9735	13940	14041	58583
Niagara	2248	2260	830	364	5692
Oneida	1539	6341	5840	361	14061
Onondaga	3458	4480	3041	380	11278
Ontario	2748	2419	453	630	6277
Orange	1524	2560	316	2650	7377
Orleans	1528	1742	748	81	4147
Oswego	2435	3541	3017	445	9443
Otsego	1950	2866	2616	283	7016
Putnam	667	345	316	540	1774
Queens	1450	798	441	1700	4490
Rensselaer	5365	2085	2513	641	10897
Richmond	779	399	391	665	2234
Rockland	951	251	71	894	2192
St. Lawrence	2099	4778	1077	169	8016
Saratoga	2077	2930	1120	1160	7549
Schenectady	1541	994	305	202	3068
Schoharie	1615	1511	424	2005	5594
Schuyler	678	1077	1040	59	2854
Seneca	1281	1200	1148	69	3742
Steuben	2894	2960	1775	744	8387
Suffolk	1181	1088	1147	457	3886
Sullivan	[illegible]	757	970	656	4458
Tioga	499	1931	1550	419	4399
Tompkins	2168	1947	485	107	4709
Ulster	3112	1349	2156	500	9119
Warren	1484	664	194	748	3116
Washington	3724	2584	649	78	7031
Wayne	2261	3350	1263	258	7384
Westchester	2237	1918	618	2931	8413
Wyoming	387	2800	500	1075	4763
Yates	349	2040	714	535	3539
Total	146,775	136,696	91,671	57,910	[illegible]

Dated at Albany, December 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—Washington Hunt received 1 vote. Nicholas Hill, Jr., received 1 vote. James C. Delong received 1 vote. Blank received 60 votes.

CAYUGA.—Ariel Thurston received 2 votes. Thomas Maxwell received 1 vote. A. S. Thurston received 4 votes.

CHENANGO.—Orange Hook received 1 vote.

CLINTON.—John M. Lyon received 46 votes. James C. Delong received 17 votes. Lemuel Stetson received 3 votes.

COLUMBIA.—George Geddes received 1 vote. W. H. W. Loop received 1 vote.

CORTLAND.—James Delong received 5 votes.

DELAWARE.—Wesley Bailey received 11 votes.

DUTCHESS.—Charles M. Marvin received 1 vote. Blank received 7 votes.

ERIE.—Seph Clark received 2 votes. J. C. Delong received 1 vote. S. C. Delong received 1 vote. Joseph Whalon received 1 vote. Geo. M. Bull received 1 vote. Blank 9 votes.

ESSEX.—Jacob M. Lyon received 421 votes. James C. Delong received 1 vote.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—James C. D. Lorn received 1 vote.

GREENE.—J. M. Sylvester received 1 vote.

HERKIMER.—James C. Long received 6 votes.

JEFFERSON.—Erastus Hale received 1 vote. James C. Long received 6 votes. Gen. Nye received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

KINGS.—Alexander B. Williams received 3 votes. A. B. Williams received 1 vote. James M. Cook received 1 vote. A. Nickerson received 1 vote. George Geddes received 1 vote. George Geddes received 1 vote. J. Sutherland received 1 vote. Uncle John received 1 vote. John Snedecor received 1 vote. James C. Delong received 1 vote. Blanks 29.

LEWIS.—J. M. Lyon received 16 votes.

LIVINGSTON.—John C. Delong received 1 vote.

MADISON.—James C. Delong received 22 votes. N. Hill received 1 vote. Samuel J. Tilden received 2 votes. J. M. Lyon received 3 votes.

MONROE.—James C. Delong received 4 votes.

MONTGOMERY.—Silas Seymour received 1 vote.

NEW-YORK.—Scattering 17 votes.

ONEIDA.—James C. Delong received 17 votes. James D. Warren received 2 votes. Joseph Lyon received 1 vote.

ONTARIO.—Fredrick Follett received 13 votes. Blank received 3 votes. J. C. Delancy received 5 votes.

ONONDAGA.—J. C. Delong received 4 votes. One blank vote.

ORANGE.—Ariel Thurston received 1 vote.

ORLEANS.—A. Williams received 1 vote. Bissell received 1 vote.

OSWEGO.—James C. Delong received 15 votes.

OTSEGO.—Ariel S. Thurston received 33 votes. James C. Delong received 3 votes. Nathan West received 3 votes.

PUTNAM.—Stephen Clark received 4 votes.

QUEENS.—Edward Smith received 1 vote. Silas Williams received 92 votes.

RENSSELAER.—A. B. Williams received 1 vote. William received 1 vote. Elisha Luther received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

ROCKLAND.—Stephen C. Clark received 20 votes. Jas. M. Lyon received 1 vote. James M. Lyon received 1 vote.

ST. LAWRENCE.—James C. Delong received 2 votes.

SCHOHARIE.—John W. Jervis received 2 votes. S. S. Tilden received 2 votes.

SENECA.—John M. Lyon received 3 votes. Jas. C. Delong received 2 votes. Stephen O'Clark received 1 vote.

STEUBEN.—Richard B. Kayes received 1 vote. John M. Lyon received 35 votes. Silas B. Williams received 33 votes.

SUFFOLK.—Thurston received 1 vote.

TOMPKINS.—Blanks 3.

WARREN.—James C. De Long received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON.—Hugh Smith received 4 votes.

WAYNE.—James De Long received 2 votes. Peter S. Thurston received 2 votes. Clark Rice 1 vote.

WESTCHESTER.—Ethan Flagg received 2 votes. Stephen C. Clark received 2 votes. Henry Wellsen received 1 vote.

WYOMING.—Stephen B. Cushing received 6 votes.

Dated at Albany, December 15th, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for State Treasurer, at a General Election, held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes, received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that STEPHEN CLARK, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected TREASURER of said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the City of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at a General Election, held in the said State on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—Washington Hunt received 3 votes. George B. Vashon received 1 vote. Blank received 19 votes.

BROOME.—George B. Pason received 1 vote. James B. Vashon received 1 vote.

CATTARAUGUS.—R. Lamb received 1 vote.

CAYUGA.—Abijah Mann received 1 vote.

CHAUTAUQUE.—Abijah Mann received 44 votes.

CHEMUNG.—Josiah Sutherland received 2 votes. Joseph Sutherland received 1 vote.

CHENANGO.—Josiah B. Sutherland received 2 votes. Stephen B. Capen received 1 vote.

CLINTON.—George V. Vasher received 17 votes.

COLUMBIA.—S. J. Tilden received 1 vote.

CORTLAND.—George B. Vashon received 7 votes. Samuel Tilden received 1 vote.

DELAWARE.—George Geddes received 14 votes. George B. Vashon received 1 vote. Alfred Mann received 1 vote.

DUTCHESS.—Blank received 8 votes. Henry Chichester received 1 vote.

ERIE.—S. B. Crosby received 1 vote. Cushing received 3 votes. Vaughn received 1 vote. J. B. Jud received 1 vote. Blanks 14 votes.

ESSEX.—J. B. Vashon received 1 vote.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—George B. Vasher received 1 vote.

GENESEE.—Willis H. Seward received 1 vote.

GREENE.—J. T. Mann received 1 vote. Samuel Tilden received 1 vote. Blanks 2.

HERKIMER.—George Vashon received 5 votes.

JEFFERSON.—Mason Curtiss received 1 vote. George B. Vashon received 6 votes. John Van Buren received 1 vote. Blank received 8 votes.

KINGS.—Thomas S. Brinsmade received 2 votes. John Jervis received 1 vote. Samuel Tilden received 1 vote. Samuel Selden received 4 votes. Abijah Mann received 2 votes. Blanks 26. George Vashon received 1 vote. Noel Donnelly received 1 vote.

LIVINGSTON.—J. B. Vashon received 1 vote.

MADISON.—George B. Vashon received 22 votes. George V. Bashon received 1 vote. John Edwards received 1 vote. Ariel S. Thurston received 1 vote.

MONROE.—George B. Vashon received 4 votes.

NEW-YORK.—Scattering 42.

ONEIDA.—Josiah Sutherland, Jr., received 774 votes. James P. Pashan received 8 votes. George B. Vashon received 4 votes. James P. Vashon received 3 votes. Roscoe Conkling received 1 vote. Daniel P. Marsh received 1 vote.

ONONDAGA.—Josiah Sutherland, Jr., received 361 votes. George B. Vashon received 4 votes. 1 blank vote.

ONTARIO.—Samuel Tilden received 655 votes. Blank received 3 votes. S. Cushing received 1 vote. George S. Nathan received 3 votes.

ORANGE.—Samuel Tilden received 1 vote. David Clark received 1 vote. Col. G. Bradner received 1 vote. Ira Hawkins received 1 vote. John P. White received 1 vote.

OSWEGO.—George B. Vashon received 15 votes. Samuel L. Tilden received 1 vote.

OTSEGO.—George B. Vashon received 3 votes. Erastus G. Walden received 5 votes. Stephen Cushing received 2 votes.

QUEENS.—Josiah Sutherland, Jr., received 1,415 votes. S. B. Cushing received 154 votes. A. Mann, Jr., received 1 vote. Stephen Baldwin received 1 vote. Samuel G. Tilden received 25 votes.

RENSSELAER.—Abijah Mann received 1 vote. A. Mann received 1 vote. Mann received 1 vote. Elisha Luther received 1 vote. A. L. Tilden received 1 vote. Samuel Tilden received 1 vote. Stephen Clark received 2 votes. John B. Gale received 1 vote. Samuel L. Tilden received 1 vote. Joseph Sutherland received 2 votes.

ST. LAWRENCE.—George B. Vashon received 2 votes. H. L. Knowles received 1 vote. Curtiss Hawley received 11 votes.

SARATOGA.—Josiah Sutherland, Jr., received 361 votes.

SCHOHARIE.—Abijah Mann received 4 votes. Curtiss Hawley received 2 votes.

SCHUYLER.—Edgar Dakin received 1 vote. S. B. Cushion received 3 votes. Abijah Mann received 30 votes.

SENECA.—George Bashon received 1 vote. George B. Vashan received 1 vote.

STEUBEN.—Washington Barnes received 1 vote. David H. Bissell received 12 votes. Daniel H. Bissell received 7 votes. Joshua Sutherland received 20 votes. Joseph Sutherland received 6 votes.

SUFFOLK.—George F. Carman received 2 votes. Obijah Mann received 1 vote. Austin Downs received 1 vote. Abija Mann received 2 votes.

TOMPKINS.—Curtiss Hawley received 14 votes. Cushing received 2 votes. S. B. Cushing received 1 vote. Blanks, 4.

WARREN.—Abijah Mann received 6 votes.

WASHINGTON.—Daniel Ullmann received 1 vote. Blanks, 8. George B. Vashon received 4 votes.

WAYNE.—S. B. Cushion received 1 vote. James P. Pasham received 1 vote. Joshua A. Spencer received 1 vote. George B. Vashon received 1 vote.

WESTCHESTER.—Gersham B. Wood received 1 vote. William W. Schengham received 3 votes. Hiram Ketchum received 1 vote. Elijah Mann, Jr., received 4 votes.

YATES.—Samuel J. Selden received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, December 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer & Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Attorney-General, at a General Election, held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that STEPHEN B. CUSHING, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, was duly elected ATTORNEY-GENERAL of said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office in the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 6th day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—Washington Hunt received 2 votes. John D. Fay received 1 vote. William W. Chapman received 1 vote. Blank received 29 votes.

BROOME.—John B. Jervis received 66 votes. Patrick H. Agan received 1 vote.

CLINTON.—William W. Chapman received 17 votes.

COLUMBIA.—Alexander B. Williams received 1 vote.

CORTLAND.—William W. Chapman received 6 votes. John G. Porter received 1 vote.

DELAWARE.—Alexander B. Williams received 4 votes. For Engineer and Surveyor, Alexander B. Williams received 7 votes. T. A. Mitchell received 1 vote.

DUTCHESS.—Blank 5 votes.

ERIE.—W. Chapin received 1 vote. Chapin received 1 vote. J. D. Fay received 1 vote. Geddes received 1 vote. S. Clark received 3 votes. Blanks 13.

ESSEX.—For "Engineer and Surveyor," Silas Seymour received 1,680 votes. John D. Fay received 491 votes. George Geddes received 1,165 votes. John B. Jervis received 262 votes.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—William W. Chapman received 1 vote.

GENESEE.—John Beach received 4 votes.

GREENE.—Ephraim Beach received 1 vote.

HERKIMER.—William W. Chapman received 5 votes. Blank 1.

JEFFERSON.—George Cole received 13 votes. George Williams received 1 vote. Riley Chamberlain received 1 vote. Wm. W. Chapman received 2 votes. Charles Smith received 1 vote. Blank received 2 votes.

KINGS.—Frederick Follett received 2 votes. John Jervis received 1 vote. Curtis Hawley received 1 vote. S. Danvers received 1 vote. Annis Daly received 1 vote. Samuel S. Whallon received 1 vote. William A. Russell received 1 vote. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote. William B. Chapman received 1 vote. Blank received 41 votes. Pete Ruxton received 1 vote. Philosopher Abe Reed received 1 vote.

LEWIS.—George Cole received 5 votes. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote.

LIVINGSTON.—Curtiss Hawley received 1 vote. For Engineer and Surveyor, George Geddes 3,211. Silas Seymour 2,708. John B. Jervis 194. John D. Fay 186.

MADISON.—William W. Chapman received 21 votes. J. D. Fay received 2 votes.

MONROE.—William W. Chapman received 4 votes.

NEW-YORK.—Scattering 22.

NIAGARA.—Samuel J. Tilden received 6 votes.

ONEIDA.—William H. Chapman received 13 votes. Nelson J. Beach received 1 vote.

ONONDAGA.—J. B. Jervis received 1 vote. Geo. Geddes received 1 vote. Daniel H. Bissell received 2 votes. Wm. W. Chapman received 2 votes. 3 Blank votes.

ONTARIO.—Joseph M. Lyon received 14 votes. Blank received 1 vote. Samuel Crossbury received 1 vote. W. W. Chapman received 3 votes. Joseph M. Lyon received 1 vote.

ORLEANS.—John D. Fay received 24 votes.

OSWEGO.—William W. Chapman received 14 votes. Hugh Smith received 1 vote.

OTSEGO.—George W. Clark received 3 votes. Robert G. Russell received 2 votes.

QUEENS.—John D. Fay received 132 votes. Samuel S. Whallon received 77 votes. George Geddes received 86 votes. Frederick Follett received 19 votes. Daniel Warner received 1 vote.

RENSSELAER.—G. Geddes received 1 vote. Geddes received 1 vote. S. B. Jervis received 1 vote.

ROCKLAND.—George Cole received 5 votes.

ST. LAWRENCE.—William W. Chapman received 2 votes. Samuel J. Tilden received 11 votes. Darius Clark received 1 vote.

SCHOHARIE.—Ariel Thurston received 3 votes. Ariel S. Thurston received 2 votes.

SENECA.—William H. Chapman received 1 vote. William W. Chapman received 1 vote.

STEUBEN.—John W. Emes received 1 vote. Abijah Mann, Jr., received 15 votes. Abijah Mann received 2 votes.

TIOGA.—Dan Brown received 1 vote. John B. Jervis received 2 votes.

TOMPKINS.—Samuel J. Tilden received 13 votes. Blank, 4.

ULSTER.—For State Engineer, George Geddes received 1,220 votes. Silas Seymour received 3,114 votes. John D. Fay received 393 votes. John B. Jervis received 2,337 votes.

WARREN.—For Engineer and Surveyor, Silas Seymour received 1,517 votes. John B. Jervis received 307 votes. John D. Fay received 746 votes. George Geddes received 661 votes.

WASHINGTON.—Joseph Harris received 1 vote. Stanson Webster received 1 vote. Blanks 3. William W. Chapman received 4 votes.

WAYNE.—Frederick Follett received 1 vote. William M. Chapman received 1 vote. Elizabeth Cady Stanton received 1 vote. John F. Day received 1 vote. James C. Delong received 1 vote.

WESTCHESTER.—Samuel M. Haight received 1 vote. Granny Wells received 1 vote. Bob Montrose received 1 vote. John P. Jenkins received 3 votes. Joel B. Jervis received 2 votes. Timothy R. Hibbard received 2 votes. John T. Fay received 19 votes.

Dated at Albany, December 15th, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for State Engineer and Surveyor, at a General Election, held in said State, on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that SILAS SEYMOUR, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, was duly elected STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—Washington Hunt received 1 vote. George W. Clark received 1 vote. Blank received 17 votes.

BROOME.—E. W. Bugham received 1 vote. George W. Clark received 1 vote.

CAYUGA.—Daniel Clark received 1 vote. A. Russell received 1 vote. John J. Brinkerhoff received 1 vote. David B. Hazen received 1 vote.

CHENANGO.—William S. Russell received 1 vote.

CLINTON.—George W. Clark received 17 votes. D. Clark received 1 vote.

COLUMBIA.—J. Steward Ambler received 1 vote. J. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote.

CORTLAND.—George W. Clark received 5 votes.

DELAWARE.—Daniel H. Russell received 16 votes. Alexander B. William received 1 vote. George W. Clark received 1 vote.

DUTCHESS.—Henry Leonard received 1 vote. William Tinder received 1 vote. Blank received 10 votes.

ERIE.—Geo. W. Clark received 1 vote. S. Seymour received 1 vote. Blanks received 11 votes.

ESSEX.—Blanks 38.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—Norwood Brown received 1 vote. George W. Clark received 1 vote.

HERKIMER.—George W. Clark received 1 vote.

KINGS.—George W. Clark received 1 vote. ... Blank received 1 vote.

LEWIS.—... received 11 votes. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote. Blank 1.

LIVINGSTON.—G. W. Clark received 1 vote.

MADISON.—George W. Clark received 28 votes. Jerome Fisher received 1 vote.

MONROE.—George W. Clark received 4 votes.

MONTGOMERY.—W. A. Russell received 1 vote.

NEW-YORK.—Scattering 24.

ONEIDA.—George W. Clark received 18 votes. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

ONONDAGA.—George Geddes received 1 vote. George W. Clark received 5 votes. Blanks 2.

ONTARIO.—A. Gage received 1 vote. Blank received 3 votes. George W. Clark received 3 votes.

ORANGE.—Clifford Millspaugh received 1 vote. Patrick Agan received 1 vote. Alexander Graves received 1 vote.

ORLEANS.—Patrick Agan received 5 votes. W. Bailey received 1 vote.

OSWEGO.—Geo. W. Clark received 14 votes.

OTSEGO.—George W. Clark received 2 votes. Alvin Angar received 1 vote.

QUEENS.—William M. Russell received 1 vote. Stephen Wood received 1 vote.

RENSSELAER.—W. Butler received 1 vote. W. Butler received 1 vote. S. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote.

RICHMOND.—William Russell received 61 votes.

ST. LAWRENCE.—George W. Clark received 2 votes.

SARATOGA.—Lewis E. Horton received 1 vote. Patrick Agan received 2 votes. Darius Clark received 1 vote.

SCHUYLER.—Frank Georgia received 1 vote. Alva Golding received 1 vote. John Ink received 1 vote.

SENECA.—George W. Clark received 2 votes.

STEUBEN.—J. Ellis received 1 vote. William ... received 1 vote.

SUFFOLK.—William C. Lebach received 1 vote.

SULLIVAN.—William C. Lebach received 1 vote.

TIOGA.—Dan Brown received 5 votes. George Brown received 1 vote.

TOMPKINS.—Black Grocery received 1 vote. Blank 1.

ULSTER.—John J. Cole received 1 vote.

WARREN.—William H. Russell received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON.—George W. Clark received 2 votes.

WAYNE.—George W. Clark received 1 vote.

WESTCHESTER.—Thomas Hyer received 1 vote. ... received 1 vote. Hiram F. Powel received 3 votes. Darius Loan received 1 vote.

YATES.—Lewis ... received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer & Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons, at a General Election, held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that WILLIAM A. RUSSELL, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, was duly elected INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS of said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS for the term of eight years, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer & Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY.—Nicholas Hill, Jr., received 12 votes. George F. Comstock received 1 vote. Amasa J. Parker received 1 vote. Abert D. Robinson received 6 votes. A. D. Robinson received 1 vote. John North received 1 vote. Blakemore Bennett received 1 vote. O. M. Chittenden received 1 vote.

CATTARAUGUS.—Richard P. Marvin received 1 vote.

CAYUGA.—Samuel L. Sheldon received 1 vote.

CHAUTAUQUE.—George F. Comstock received 530 votes. Joshua Wilde received 1 vote.

CHENANGO.—Samuel L. Tilden received 17 votes. Samuel L. Tilden (for Judge of Court of Appeals) received 10 votes. Selden received 1 vote. Nicholas Hill received 1 vote. Ransom Balcom (for Judge of Court of Appeals) received 3 votes.

CLINTON.—Beriah Green received 17 votes.

COLUMBIA.—W. M. Campbell received 1 vote. G. F. Comstock received 1 vote.

CORTLAND.—Beriah Green received 3 votes. William W. Campbell received 1 vote.

DUTCHESS.—Beriah Green received 1 vote.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—Nicholas Hill, Jr., received 2 votes. Beriah Green received 1 vote.

GENESEE.—William F. Campbell received 1,340 votes. George F. Comstock received 6 votes.

GREENE.—Amasa J. Parker received 2 votes. Blanks 4.

HERKIMER.—Beriah Green received 6 votes.

JEFFERSON.—Samuel Selden received 67 votes. Beriah Green received 4 votes. Blank received 1 vote.

KINGS.—James R. Whiting received 1 vote. N. R. Morse received 1 vote. Nicholas Hill received 3 votes. Nick Hill received 1 vote. William Campbell received 1 vote. John Milton received 3 votes. Beriah Green received 1 vote. James Emott received 13 votes. Blank received 135 votes.

LIVINGSTON.—W. W. Campbell received 1 vote. S. L. Selden received 1 vote. Beriah Green received 3 votes.

MADISON.—Beriah Green received 21 votes.

ONEIDA.—Beriah Green received 15 votes. William Goodale received 2 votes. George F. Comstock received 12 votes. Samuel J. Selden received 37 votes. Reuben H. Walworth received 1 vote. John Willard received 3 votes.

ONONDAGA.—Bradford C. Wood received 15 votes. S. Warner received 1 vote. Beriah Green received 2 votes. William Goodell received 4 votes. 1 Blank.

OSWEGO.—George F. Comstock received 45 votes. Beriah Green received 7 votes.

QUEENS.—George F. Comstock received 359 votes. Samuel A. Selden 177 votes. Bradford R. Wood received 32 votes.

RENSSELAER.—Samuel Selden received 12 votes. Amasa J. Parker received 1 vote. Bradford R. Wood received 1 vote. Scattering received 3 votes.

ROCKLAND.—Samuel S. Selden received 4 votes.

ST. LAWRENCE.—Joseph Mullen received 1 vote. Samuel L. Selden received 3 votes.

SARATOGA.—J. Willard received 3 votes.

SCHENECTADY.—Nicholas H. Hill, Jr., received 1 vote. Blank 2. Amasa J. Parker received 1 vote.

SENECA.—Beriah Green received 2 votes. William Goodell received 5 votes. William A. Campbell received 46 votes.

STEUBEN.—William J. Gilbert received 1 vote. Samuel L. Shelden received 35 votes. Samuel L. Selden received 18 votes. Bradford R. Wood received 21 votes.

SUFFOLK.—William H. Campbell received 31 votes. Gilbert Dean received 4 votes. Samuel Selden received 1 vote.

WAYNE.—Beriah Green received 3 votes.

WESTCHESTER.—Samuel S. Selden received 21 votes. Thomas G. Campbell received 1 vote. E. E. Gavian received 1 vote. Charles A. Peabody received 1 vote. Samuel Selden received 1 vote.

WYOMING.—J. J. Halsted received 1 vote.

YATES.—Henry S. Selden received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS for the term of six years, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in ...

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

[illegible] Kansas—The Free-State [illegible]

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

Advices from Westport, Mo., dated 15th inst., [illegible] the election [illegible] Kansas at [illegible] for the adoption of the Free-State Constitution, [illegible] several places the [illegible] would not allow the polls to be opened. [illegible] destroyed the ballot boxes, [illegible] the Judges of election.

The [illegible] Herald of the 22d says: "At [illegible], a collision occurred between the Pro and Anti-Slavery Parties. The ballot-boxes were [illegible] and the voting stopped. An Anti-Slavery man [illegible]; a man was arrested charged [illegible] and was lodged [illegible] friends thereupon broke upon and [illegible] the jail. Much excitement [illegible]."

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] New-York?—Have you tried [illegible]? If not, don't [illegible] without it. You will have an eighth [illegible] for your children. All the grocers have it for sale. Depôt, [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute was [illegible], No. 359 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS.—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This delightful place of resort will be open to the public on New-Year's day and evening. It combines more attractions for the Fine Arts, than any other similar exhibition in this country. It will be an attractive place to visit on New-Year's day, and should not be forgotten among the "Lions" of the City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given (by royal letters patent) for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their healing influence.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very [illegible]. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 66 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufactory, [illegible] Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY KNOX.—Gentlemen who expect to [illegible] largely in society, should remember that [illegible] is a desideratum essential to their success. [illegible] 50,000 gentlemen will buy new Knox hats, at KNOX's only store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, within the next ten days.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALMON, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 15 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

HYATT's Patent Lights, 136 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 5th page.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, FRANCIS L. [illegible], daughter of [illegible].

At [illegible], N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. [illegible], DANIEL B. BATES, of [illegible], to CAROLINE [illegible].

In [illegible], at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, by Rev. Mr. Clark, [illegible], of San Francisco, Cal., to EMMA A., daughter of Israel Plummer, Esq.

San Francisco papers please copy.

In Montague, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. D. A. [illegible], WM. [illegible], of Dover, Morris Co., N. J., to Miss MARY WILSON, of Montague.

At Wilton, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], ALBERT C. RASSELL to Miss FANNIE H., daughter of [illegible] Pinkney, Esq., of that place.

At New-Baltimore, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. J. A. [illegible], PETERSON J. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq., of [illegible], N. J., to Miss VICTORIA E., daughter of Capt. J. [illegible], of the former place.

At Lewis, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Daniel [illegible], Mr. CHARLES FLOYD, of New-York City, to Miss [illegible], eldest daughter of Lewis D. Parmalee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, WILLIAM MASON, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of the Baxter Blues, Twelfth Regiment, also the [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Hudson and [illegible] sts., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, JOHN HENRY, son of [illegible] and Mary Ann Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. [illegible].

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, suddenly, MARTHA [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible], on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, after a short and severe illness, MARIA FRANCES, youngest daughter of [illegible], aged 18 years, 1 month and [illegible] days.

Notice of the funeral will appear on Thursday.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, Rev. EDWARD [illegible], aged [illegible] years, late rector of [illegible].

His brethren the clergy, members of his parish, and friends of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, [illegible]-st., on Thursday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, suddenly, JAMES W. [illegible].

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock A. M., from the [illegible], No. 24 Clinton-place, 8th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 31, WILLIAM [illegible], son of Emilie and of the late William [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of the late Joseph [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, [illegible], on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 30, CHARLES HENRY DUNN, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Nathaniel Dunn, [illegible], a few doors east of the 4th av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, of consumption, [illegible] ANNE MATHEWS TODD, U. S. N., aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at [illegible] P. M., at the residence of his uncle, C. B. Parsons, No. 20 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

At [illegible], on Monday, Dec. 31, HORACE J. MEECH, aged 21 years, late [illegible] Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

The friends and those of his father, Asa B. Meech, and his brother, [illegible] H. Meech, will be notified of his interment.

At [illegible], on Monday, Dec. 31, Mr. EDMUND S. CAMPBELL, aged [illegible] years.

For the last few years of his life, it was visible to his family and friends that death had marked him for his own. Consumption, that fell destroyer, had made rapid [illegible] on his constitution, and it was evident to all that he must sooner or later bid adieu to earth. But not till within a few weeks has he been confined to his bed, from which [illegible] daily, yet hourly expected. Although Mr. CAMPBELL was not a professor of religion, he [illegible] surrounded his family and friends [illegible] surrounded his [illegible] by their tears, he told [illegible] of his hope. Though early called from earth, he was permitted [illegible] to become much endeared to his family and friends. He was a faithful companion and a kind parent; yet now he has gone, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....DEC. 31.

$4,000 Indiana State 5s..81¼	[illegible] Penn. Coal Co....97½		
[illegible] Virginia 6s.....95½	100 do.........b60 97		
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 7s...99½	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.....91		
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. 81½	[illegible] do.........b30 91½		
[illegible] Erie Bonds of '75 92½	[illegible] Harlem Railroad...17		
10 Bank of Commerce..111	[illegible] do.........17		
[illegible] Corn Ex. Bank.....105	[illegible] Cleve. and Tol. R. R.		
100 Del. & H. C. Co. ...116	[illegible] Reading R. R. ...		
340 Nic. Tran. Co. ... 18	[illegible]		
[illegible] Canton Co.	[illegible] Hudson River R. R.		
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible] Panama Railroad		
[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R. R.		
[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & R. I. R. R.		
[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. So. & N. I. R. R. 91½		

SECOND BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Gal. and Chicago Union R. R. 1st M., Int. ad.	97½
5,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 1st M. Int. added	74½
12,000 Lake Erie, Wa. and St. Lo. R. 1st M. Int. ad.	70½
7,000 Great Western, Ill., 1st M. 10s. Int. added	95
$1,000 Breckenridge Coal Company	75
175 shares Bank of Oswego	80
50 shares Atlantic Bank	94½
50 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	95½
7 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company	133
50 shares East River Fire Insurance Company	99½
10 shares Howard Life Insurance Company	75

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Bonds of '75 87½	100 Erie Railroad....s 3 50½
100 Nicar. Tran. Co. b60 18¼	150 do..........s 3 ¾
50 do. ... 18½	200 do........b30 51
50 Chic. & R. I. R. R. b60 88½	210 do............50½
100 Cumb. Coal Co. s60 23¾	50 do...........s10 50½
200 Reading Railr'd. b30 93½	150 M. So. & N. I. R. R. 91½
100 Hud. Riv. R. R. b60 38	25 Ill. Cen. Railroad...93½

MONDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The long-delayed Annual Message of the President of the United States was read to the Senate yesterday, and will be found at length in the present number of our paper. Its tone on the subject of our Foreign Relations, about which some anxiety had been felt in financial circles, is dignified and unexceptionable, and certainly not more emphatic in language, or less friendly in temper, than the nature of pending diplomatic differences with one or two of the European States would seem to call for. The Message also affords a gratifying summary of the very flourishing condition of the Revenue of the Government, and the rapid reduction of the Public Debt.

The year 1855 closed this afternoon on a steady and rather firm Stock Market; on an active but not severely pressed Money Market, and on a high degree of confidence in the trade and prosperity of the country and the prospect of a favorable condition of financial affairs during the year 1856. The year which now closes has not been an inauspicious one, in a general business point of view. It is parted with with much less regret than the disastrous season of 1854, when fraud and defalcation, bankruptcy and depreciation of values, and dreadful shipwrecks at sea, engulfing property and life to an extraordinary extent, marked the course of the last six or eight months of the year. Its close in December was not a peaceful one, being marked by bank and mercantile failures and threatening runs upon the Savings Institutions; and there was a certain measure of relief experienced in mercantile and financial circles when the sad chapter of 1854 ended with Dec. 31. The year which now goes out is not only felt to have been a more fortunate one, but is regarded, in a measure, as the prelude to a still more prosperous season before us. We annex a partial

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE YEAR.

	Saturday, Dec. 29, '54.	Highest in year.	Monday, Dec. 31, '55.
U. S. 6s of 1867	118	119½	118
Virginias	91	96	95½
N. Y. 6s of 1875	112	116	114
Illinois Centrals	86½	88	81¼
Erie Thirds	80	100	92
N. Y. Central 7s	100	104½	99½
Erie Shares	39½	57	53½
Central Shares	84	103½	91
Reading	73	97½	93
Panama	79½	112	104½

The Foreign Exchange market closed at 108¾@108⅞ on London, ready cash terms, and 108½ ⅌ cent. in settlements with the regular bankers, and on short credit. The supply left over for the next packet, sailing direct on 5th inst., was quite liberal, and the present mail is an unusually light one for the close of the year. Continental Exchanges were even more depressed than Sterling, the range of Francs 5.25 to 5.20. No Gold goes to Boston for export, as far as we are advised. In Money loans, the demand was not so general as on Friday and Saturday, though there was no excessive supply, and liberal differences were again paid at the Stock Exchange to carry over contracts into January. The reduction in the Specie average of the Banks, reported this afternoon, sufficiently accounts for the extraordinarily close condition of Money previous to the receipts from California on Saturday. To-day there was nearly or quite $2,000,000 more of Gold in the Street than on Friday, and although this does not tell upon the present Bank Statement, it will have a decided influence on the operations of the week. The Official Weekly Bank Averages, to Saturday, Dec. 29, which are advertised on another page of this paper, are made up for five days only—Christmas intervening—and show the following changes:

Increase of Loans	$783,573
Loss of Gold	1,800,260
Increase of Circulation	66,053
Apparent Gain in Deposits	2,197,641
Gross Deposits, average 6 days, Dec. 22	77,241,093
Less Clearances	20,695,007
Actual Deposits	$56,554,093
Gross Deposits, average 5 days, Dec. 29	80,438,637
Less Clearances	23,701,854
Actual Deposits, Dec. 29	$56,736,775
Actual Increase only	180,683

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is a general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
Dec. 30, '54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$3,[illegible]
Dec. 22, '55	94,330,687	12,[illegible]	77,241,093	4,347,173
Dec. 29, '55	95,114,660	10,788,090	80,438,637	4,908,070

We are indebted to Mr. CISCO, the United States Assistant Treasurer at this port, and his Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, for the following statement of the operations of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Departments at New-York for the month of December:

NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY, DECEMBER, 1855.

Balance from November		$4,348,063
Customs receipts	$2,969,436	
Miscellaneous	839,539	—3,888,975
Total increase		$8,234,088
Payments to Dec. 31	$4,134,789	
Transferred to Assay Dept.	1,500,000	—5,634,789
Regular balance Dec. 31		$2,609,299
Interest Fund balance		846,619
Disbursing Officers		1,437,295
Assay Department		7,776,000
Total Gold on hand		$12,755,183

ASSAY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1855.

Deposits of Gold bullion, &c.		$8,800,606
Silver		70,091
Total deposits		$8,870,697
Returned in bars	$613,000	
Returned in coin	2,357,697	

Gold bars stamped and transmitted to United States Mint $2,510,995

The remittances and letters for the Boston steamer were generally made ready for the mails to-day—Tuesday being a universal holiday in New-York. The next mail is to go by the Pacific, on Saturday, 5th inst., and promises to be a very heavy one, as the Liverpool steamer will sail thereafter before Wednesday, Jan. 16, from Boston. The new steamer Persia, of the Cunard line, is to leave Liverpool on Wednesday, Jan. 9, for New-York direct, and will be in season to take her regular day from this port, on Wednesday, 23d.

We have carefully compiled the following comparative list of the manifests of Gold delivered at this port by the several California steamers during the years 1855 and 1854:

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$680,859	Jan. 5	$1,308,486
Jan. 10	1,119,889	Jan. 9	1,[illegible]
Jan. 15	583,879	Jan. 24	947,031
Jan. 25	1,251,865	Jan. 29	676,157
Jan. 30	660,800	Feb. 9	749,680
Feb. 8	1,289,309	Feb. 19	869,141
Feb. 14	476,403	Feb. 28	808,319
Feb. 25	1,118,547	March 4	646,063
March 4	646,050	March 16	912,611
March 13	1,161,348	March 14	977,288
March 19	93,828	March 29	615,878
March 24	317,600	March 30	788,100
April 2	225,909	April 9	1,474,908
April 8	719,157	April 23	1,904,349
April 16	166,648	May 1	1,916,947
April 24	772,611	May 9	947,578
May 2	302,887	May 24	450,080
May 12	1,115,384	May 25	2,319,536
May 16	977,087	June 6	297,540
May 24	1,334,000	June 23	355,600
June 1	413,191	June 24	949,600
June 4	594,635	June 28	1,241,516
June 8	375,450	July 10	1,268,373
June 24	976,000	July 15	1,097,355
June 25	1,072,000	July 23	899,600
July 5	385,976	July 24	1,704,307
July 11	980,418	Aug. 7	653,875
July 20	1,005,497	Aug. 11	1,137,088
Aug. 3	940,095	Aug. 24	1,326,003
Aug. 11	964,480	Sept. 5	1,022,000
Aug. 2[illegible]	1,235,516	Sept. 19	1,000,000
Aug. 30	712,000	Sept. 2[illegible]	950,284
Sept. 8	1,050,507	Sept. 27	1,303,278
Sept. 11	979,884	Oct. 6	797,491
Oct. 1	1,788,596	Oct. 13	378,456
Oct. 15	461,576	Oct. 27	1,572,799
Oct. 16	1,386,489	Nov. 9	1,697,988
Oct. 30	1,070,477	Nov. 14	564,495
Nov. 8	100,000	Nov. 24	1,539,644
Nov. 18	1,564,060	Dec. 2	737,958
Nov. 29	1,389,591	Dec. 9	1,381,095
Dec. 11	326,901	Dec. 15	323,780
Dec. 15	1,562,852	Dec. 25	1,461,846
Dec. 28	1,465,899	Total	$49,[illegible]
Dec. 29	537,676		
Total	$38,319,777		

We are indebted to the Continental Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., for the following carefully prepared statement of the length, aggregate cost, and cost per mile, of the most prominent

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Length.	Total Cost.	Cost per Mile.
Baltimore and Ohio	379	$22,800,000	$60,200
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	141	4,564,000	32,400
Cleveland and Toledo	200	6,500,000	32,500
Cleveland and Pittsburg	134	5,300,000	38,319
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	259	8,000,000	30,888
Chicago and Rock Island	181	5,050,000	27,900
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton	60	3,160,000	32,900
Covington and Lexington	90	3,181,000	35,300
Galena and Chicago	249	7,361,000	30,081
Hudson River	144	12,331,000	88,000
Illinois Central	624	17,700,000	28,365
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	88	2,600,000	33,500
Little Miami	84	4,000,000	47,619
Michigan Central	269	10,900,000	40,500
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana	325	11,394,000	38,300
Milwaukee and Mississippi	100	3,700,000	36,470
Macon and Western	103	1,630,000	16,800
New-Albany and Salem	288	6,350,000	23,000
New-York Central	556	28,000,000	50,500
New-York and Erie	464	35,000,000	75,400
New-York and Harlem	131	9,800,000	74,800
New-York and New-Haven	62	5,250,000	84,700
Ohio and Pennsylvania	187	5,600,000	29,900
Pennsylvania Central	256	16,850,000	65,800
Philadelphia and Reading	96	18,464,000	192,300

The following memoranda of additional January dividends have been sent to us since the publication of our list in Monday's paper:

BY BANK OF COMMERCE.

On all Missouri State Bonds, except Hannibal loan.
City of Alton Bonds to Terre Haute Road.
City of Louisville Bonds to Frankfort Road.
Principal of these Bonds maturing.
Mad River and Lake Erie Bonds.
City of New-Haven Bonds.
Dividend on Bank of Commerce, Jan. 7.

BY CHARLES BUTLER, TREASURER, NO. 12 WALL STREET.

On Bonds of Fond-du-Lac Road.

BY ATWOOD & CO., BANKERS.

On Muskingum County Ohio Bonds.
Pickaway County Ohio Bonds.

BY E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

On Muscatine County Iowa Bonds.
Dubuque County Iowa Bonds.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

Irving Bank, half-yearly, 3½ ⅌ cent., Jan. 7.
Island City Bank, half-yearly, 3½ ⅌ cent.
Merchants' Exchange Bank, half-yearly, 4 ⅌ cent., Jan. 10.
Phenix Bank, half-yearly, 4 ⅌ cent.
Hanover Bank, half-yearly, 3½ ⅌ cent., Jan. 10.
Broadway Savings, 6 ⅌ cent. interest, Jan. 21.
Seventh Ward Bank, half-yearly, 5 ⅌ cent.

BY OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

On Hillsborough Road Bonds.

BY PANAMA COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY.

On Bonds of the Company.

BY DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO.

On Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road Bonds.
Albany City Bonds.
State Line Road Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds and Water Works.
Cleveland City Water Loan.
Chicago City Bonds and Water Loan.
Northern Cross, Illinois, Road Bonds.
Keokuk City, Iowa, Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Road Bonds.
Milwaukee City River Improvement.
New-York State 5½s to Auburn Road.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road Bonds.
Racine Gas-Light Company Bonds.
Pittsburg City and Steubenville Road.
Sacramento City Bonds.
Utica City Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Road Bonds.
Wheeling City Municipal Bonds.
Allisonia, Tennessee, Company Bonds.

BY WELLS, FARGO AND CO.

On Stockton City Bonds.

Mr. THOMAS S. NELSON, of HOLBROOK & NELSON, has been made President of the Atlas Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

Money Circular—Annual Review.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1855.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]—At the close of another year, a retrospective glance over the various phases which have affected the commerce and financial condition of this country, may not be without interest. At the opening of it we were but scarcely emerging from a crisis occasioned by over-importation, and in a great measure by a too rapid development of our internal improvements, and especially the construction of railroads. The banks, principally those of the West, in lending their credit to the attainment of this object, involved themselves beyond the bounds of prudence; and embarrassment, followed in many cases by failure, had the effect to withdraw from the ordinary channels the capital and banking facilities necessary for an easy and healthy transaction of the business of the country. For a period of more or less duration, every branch of commerce had been embarrassed, and nearly all articles of trade much reduced in value; and stocks, the most easily affected of all moneyed interests, had fallen to very low prices.

Early in the beginning of the present year, a relaxation in the money market began to be felt. For months previously the Banks had continued their contraction. The mercantile community finding no profit, and even heavy loss, in most branches of trade, as well of imports of domestic manufacture, as of shipping, had reduced considerably the amount of its operations. Thus taking but few new engagements, old ones soon ran out, and a liquidation, as it were, was operated, which prepared commerce with returning confidence to assume safely again a greater degree of activity. Stocks first affected by stringency of money, and by the symptoms of a financial crisis, first, also gave unmistakable sign of returning confidence in more prosperous times, and, stimulated by a considerable expansion of the banks during the first half the present year, and by the prospect of rich harvests, they rose considerably.

The flattering prospects of the growing crops were soon fully realized. Grain of all kinds (of which, owing to the partial failure the previous year, more than the usual quantity was planted) yielded a full harvest, sufficient to furnish an ample supply, not only for domestic consumption, but also a large surplus for export. The comparative failure of crops in France and England at the same time that the Black Sea, owing to the impediments of war, could not furnish its usual supply to Western Europe, caused an early demand for Breadstuffs, and harvest was scarcely finished, when the greatest activity in the transportation of produce to the seaboard prevailed in every part of the Union, and from that time shipments on a large scale and at very high prices have steadily been pressing forward.

A well supported demand from Europe for Cotton, that important staple, has also occasioned larger shipments than usual, up to the present time. Two of the most important branches of industry, railroads and the shipping, have thereby received a great stimulus, and been employed to their fullest capacity, and at most remunerating rates. The former of these interests (after having in many cases been momentarily stopped in the progress of its construction by the money crisis of 1854) has been again steadily pushing forward, although with more caution and judgment. Many roads have been finished which are now brought into activity, and contribute in developing the resources of the country, and rendering markets accessible to produce which heretofore was either not grown at all for want of these facilities, or consumed on the spot in an unprofitable manner.

The shipping, the leading interest of the country, had been suffering considerably from the general contraction of business, during the crisis to which we have alluded; entire inaction or employment at scarcely remunerating rates was the consequence.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated.]

Per Asia via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

Since our advices of 24th inst., the Stock Market has been slightly depressed, without any marked movement. The pacific aspect of the recent intelligence from Europe, the dullness of Exchange and the prospect of easy money after the middle of January have restored confidence, and a general disposition is manifested to operate for a rise. But this tendency has been more than counteracted during the week by an extraordinary demand for money. This demand is caused by the payments to be made on the 2d Jan., amounting to some $8,000,000@$10,000,000; it affects more particularly loans payable on demand. The differences paid for carrying Stocks are equivalent to an interest of 24 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. In view of this pressure, Stocks have been well sustained.

State Stocks show no change, with few sales. Missouris 1 ⅌ cent. lower. City and County Bonds have been sold in small quantities, and prices show an upward tendency. Railroad Bonds are firm—Illinois Centrals alone active. Erie 1875 Bonds first fell 1 ⅌ cent., afterwards improving ¼. Freeland Bonds still in demand with few sellers. Railroad Shares were weak during the first three days, but closed firmer. Erie and Reading have been very active. Michigan Central and Southern have been more largely dealt in than usual. Money has been in very active demand. Loans on call difficult at 7; first-class names, 10@12. Exchange—Bills are very abundant; quotations dull. Business limited except in Sterling. London chiefly at 108¾@108⅞. Paris, 5.20@5.21¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 29.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circ'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$8,888,490	$841,868	$097,514	$4,483,404
Atlantic Bank	802,106	48,548	97,637	544,418
Bk. of America	4,694,960	866,035	69,335	4,796,796
Bk. of Commerce	8,901,119	1,091,948	2,100	5,685,578
Bk. Commonw'th	1,114,112	105,180	165,840	808,694
Bk. of New-York	3,169,396	393,334	237,764	2,437,592
Bk. of N. America	1,919,314	111,143	72,928	1,261,676
Bk. of Republic	2,262,401	260,072	97,799	1,792,097
Bk. St. New-York	2,407,292	218,966	260,077	2,653,083
Bowery Bank	980,091	62,946	171,420	704,580
Broadway Bank	1,008,112	105,619	232,978	1,109,620
Bull's Head Bank	395,050	19,441	102,011	119,970
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,498,755	178,886	62,306	1,076,588
Chatham Bank	598,373	49,361	125,794	587,740
Chemical Bank	1,187,038	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	1,818,685	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trader's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bkg. Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$95,114,660	Circulation	$7,[illegible]
Specie	10,788,090	Deposits	[illegible]

M. Rader's Annual Tobacco Statement.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Segars.	Yara.	Clears.	
On hand Dec. 1, 1855, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received since, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales to Dec. 31, 1855, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
On hand Jan. 1, 1856, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO—JAN. 1, 1855—NUMBER OF BALES.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Segars.	Yara.	Clear'gs.	Total.
On hand Jan. 1, '54	2,587	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,077
Received since	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales to Dec. 30, '54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
On hand Jan. 1, '55	2,680	1,808	2,011	1,063	944	7,874

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO, JANUARY 1, 1856—NUMBER OF BALES.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Segars.	Yara.	Clear'gs.	Total.
On hand Jan. 1, '55	2,680	1,808	2,011	1,063	944	7,778
Received since	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,778
Sales to Dec. 31, '55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,977	[illegible]
On hand, Jan. 1, '56	2,188	896	167	1,788	182	5,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON heavy, sales to-day, 7,000 bales; sales of the week 33,000 bales. Middling we quote at 8⅝c. The receipts of the week have been 71,000 bales against 51,000 for the same time last year. The total receipts up to this time are 839,000 bales over those of last year. The stock on hand is 336,000. COFFEE—Sales of the week 8,000 bags. Stock on hand 47,000 bags. Sales of prime at 11½c.@12¼c. CORN 66c. Keg LARD 12c., and in barrels at 11c. STERLING EXCHANGE 6¾@7¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Dec. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at former rates.

COTTON—Holders are very firm, but the demand is not so brisk. The stock is limited and the receipts are quite small.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in still better request at rather firmer prices,—sales having been reported of 10,000 bbls., mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 25 @ 8 31¼
Straight State	8 31¼@ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 37½@ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 56¼@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 62½@10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½@ 8 87
Extra Genesee	8 75 @11 00

Canadian remains rather quiet but steady, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 50@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern appears about the same, sales since our last having amounted to about 2,100 bbls. Rye Flour is less active, but firm, at $5 50@$7 15 for Fine and Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 12½ for Jersey, and $4 37½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 87½@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no new feature; the sales since our last comprising about 26,500 bushels, including Genesee White, at $2 17; Southern do. at $2 [illegible]; do. Red, at $1 97@$1 97½; and Western Red at $1 97½ ⅌ bushel. Rye is selling slowly at previous figures. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are heavy and cheaper, being now worth but about 40c.@48c. for Western; and 45c.@48c. for State, ⅌ bushel. Corn is not very active, but is otherwise essentially unchanged; sales having transpired of 28,000 bushels, at 91c.@93c. for Western Mixed, and 90c.@92c. for new Southern Yellow and White, as in quality, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—River is at 88c.@90c., for shipment, and $1 06¼@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs., with a light supply and fair inquiry.

HOPS—Now find very tame buyers at 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb. The stock is good; nothing stirring in old.

IRON—Unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern still bring, in lots, $1 43¾@$1 50 ⅌ thousand. The supply is not very heavy.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Remains as last noticed.

MOLASSES—The market is lightly supplied with new crop New-Orleans, which is in pretty good request at 48c.@49c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds continue as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive at old figures. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request at 46c.@46½c. ⅌ gallon, for which prices factors generally contend. Common Rosin is worth $1 57½@$1 60 ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered, but is in no very brisk.

OILS—Continue without any noticeable change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather better demand but at much lower prices, sales having transpired since our last of 650 bbls. at $17 25 for Mess; and $15 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are abundant and depressed at 7¼c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid. Lard continues in slack demand, at falling rates. The sales since our last reach 250 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet and on the decline, the sales since our last, including 250 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 75 for repacked do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and heavy, at from $20@$24 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $15@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 25c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Unaltered.

SUGARS—The demand is limited, as usual at this period, but the stocks on hand are light, and prices are well maintained.

WHISKY—About 900 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison have been sold since our last at 36c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

Spirit of the Grain Circulars.

[illegible] FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

FLOUR—State and Western.—Our market since the 27th inst., has presented little of interest. For export to Great Britain and France a moderate demand has prevailed, while for the home and Eastern trade only a light inquiry has existed. The *Pacific's* advices to 15th inst. have effected but little change with us. To-day's quotations are about the same as those reported per last steamer. For future delivery nothing of importance has transpired. $8 75 is asked for Superfine State, deliverable during the latter part of January and for all February. Common to good State, $8 25@$8 31¼; Extra do., $8 37½@$8 43¾. Common to good Indiana, Ohio, &c., $8 31¼@$8 68¾. Extra Genesee, $8 75@$11 87½. Southern—Mixed to good brands, $8 75@$9 25. Favorite and Extras, $9 37½@$10 37½. Canadian—$8 50@$10 12½ ⅌ bbl. *Clearances from New-York, from Dec. 17 to Dec. 28, both inclusive.*—To London, 6,763 bbls. Liverpool, 1,366. Belfast, 350. Falmouth, &c., 4,902. Cork, &c., 3,[illegible]. Cowes, &c., 3,500. Havre, 40,306. Marseilles, 6,251. Antwerp, 100. Schiedam, 55. Bremen, 394. Hamburg, 400. Gibraltar, 1,000. Constantinople, 496. Australia, 3,700. British Provinces, 4,[illegible]. South America 5,018. West Indies, 198.

WHEAT—The market has been void of animation since the beginning of the week; sellers and buyers being generally much apart in their views. Moderate purchases, however, have been made for the Continent, but little has been done for Great Britain. A light inquiry has existed for milling purposes. Western White can be quoted at about $2 10@$2 15; choice do., $2 18@$2 20. Western Red, $1 87@$1 97. Southern White, $2 10@$2 16; do. Red, $1 88@$1 98. Genesee White, $2 18@$2 26. Canadian White, $2 12@$2 17. *Clearances from New-York, from Dec. 17 to Dec. 28, both inclusive.*—To Liverpool, 58,600 bushels; Falmouth, &c., 250,818; Cork, &c., 13,000; Cowes, &c., 74,155; Havre, 133,051; Marseilles, 35,519; Antwerp, 3,900; British Provinces, 363.

INDIAN CORN—Has only been in moderate request for export, during the week. The arrivals of new Southern White and Yellow have been large, and prices of such have receded 1c.@2c. ⅌ bush.—the greater portion has been used for shipment. In Western Mixed little change has taken place. For February and March delivery, about 90c. has been paid for New-Jersey Yellow. Towards the close a better demand prevailed for export. Western Mixed, old, 93c.@95c. ⅌ 56 lbs.; Southern White, new, 88c.@91c.; do. Yellow do. 84c.@88c. *Clearances from New-York, from Dec. 17 to Dec. 28, both inclusive.* To Liverpool, 96,829 bush.; Belfast, 6,861; Antwerp, 1,801; British Provinces, 300; West Indies, 36; South America, 309.

RYE—A firm market can be reported during the week past—a good export demand having prevailed for the Continent. At the close, however, rather less inquiry exists, and prices have slightly receded. $1 36@$1 38 ⅌ 56 lbs. *Clearances from New-York, from Dec. 17 to Dec. 28, both inclusive*: To Antwerp, 35,346 bushels; Schiedam, 19,092 bushels; Rotterdam, 1,248 bushels; Bremen, 1,865 bushels.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 13d. ⅌ bushel. Liverpool 3s.; 8½d.@9d.; Glasgow, 3s. 6d.; 11d. Havre, 97; 28c.@30c. Marseilles, $1 25@$1 30; 30c.@32c. Antwerp, 4s. 6d.; 12d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Monday—*First Board*—[illegible] City 6s, 98¼; $3,000 do. [illegible]; $2,678 City Warrants, 99½; $100 do. do. 99¾; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '43, 84½; $1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, Consoli. 72; $1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '75, 79; 20 Pennsylvania R. R. 45½; 25 Northern Pennsyl. R. R. 9½; 10 Reading R. R. 46¾; 5 do. 46¼; 25 do. 46⅛; 2 Camden and Amboy R. R. 123; 11 City Bank, 54½; 16 Consolidated Bank, 23¼; 2 Girard Bank, 11½; 25 do. 11⅝.

Vessels and Passengers Arrived at the Port of New-York for the year 1855.

We are again indebted to Col. JAMES THOMAS, Boarding Officer for the United States Revenue, for the following Table, showing the number and Nations of all foreign vessels arrived at this port during the past year:

Nations.	Frig's.	St'm'rs.	Ships.	B'ks.	Brigs.	Schs.	Galli's.	Tot.
American	..	135	558	548	734	[illegible]	..	2468
British	..	4	34	60	232	311	..	610
French	..	1*	[illegible]	3	11	..	..	16
Bremen	..	26	34	11	1	..	..	72
Hamburg	..	8	21	9	..	..	..	38
Swedish	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Austrian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Norwegian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Sicilian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Danish	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Dutch	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Belgian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Prussian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Neapolitan	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Sardinian	1	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Mexican	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Portuguese	..	..	[illegible]	14	10	..	..	[illegible]
Italian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Spanish	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Chilian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Peruvian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Columbian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Venezuelan	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Brazilian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Hanoverian	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Oldenburg	..	..	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Total	1	168	768	718	1,148	307	1	3,[illegible]

* War Steamer.

Passengers arrived from Foreign Ports	136,[illegible]
Passengers arrived from California	15,[illegible]
Total	151,[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In clipper-ship Young America, from Manila—Mrs. Babcock, child and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 28 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises.... 1 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 18 | Gov. Island. 2 00 | Hell Gate..... 4 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.. MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Cleared.

Ships Louisa Maria, (Brem.) Wenke, London, Meyer & Stucken; Leah, Latham, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; R. Caraley, Whitmore, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; E. Kelly, Parstow, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; St. Denis, Follansbee, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks H. Spalding, Spalding, Cardenas, R. W. Trundle; F. Sabir, Paine, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; Fecoriana, Ryder, Havana, Moss & Nephew; Kinderdyk, (Dutch) Ouwehand, Trinidad, Funckdo Meincke.

Brigs Mary, Bacon, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Cordelia, (Br.) Morris, Glasgow, D. R. De Wolf; Baltic, (Br.) Beeman, Abacoa, C. Ashby; Kate Anderson, Mahony, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Cape Fear, Ashton, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Beatrice, Wilson, St. Jago de Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Mary Staples, Staples, Wilmington, E. Sloman; H. Jones, Garcon, Plymouth, J. Ashbeck; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; D. S. Warner, Herman, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; St. Stephen, McGrimer, Calais, De Wolff, Starr & Co.; Orogenia, William Fairfield, master; Carita, (Old.) Brown, Bremen, E. Pavenstedt & Schumacher; O. H. Lee, Loper, Newbern, C. H. Pierson; M. Burgess, Wardwell, Arecibo, Brett, Son & Co.; Adelo, Coffin, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Mysover, Havana, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lookout, Butler, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; M. Jewett, Thompson, Alexandria, A. Dodge & Co.; Hanover, Whitlin, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. T. Grice, Rogers, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.

Arrived.

Ship Young America, (clipper,) Babcock, Manilla 100 ds., with sugar and hemp to Geo. Daniels. Sld. in co. with ships Pampero, Cousins, for London, and Challenge, Kenney, for New-York in 9 ds.

Ship Storm King, (clipper, of Boston,) Callaghan, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Smith & Son. Was off the Floating Light on the night of the 29th, and was compelled to haul off, in consequence of the snow storm.

Bark Morning Star, Spear, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to order. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Koophandel, (Bel.) Hielmstrom, Shields 49 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Free Trader, (Br.) Elder, Windsor 13 ds., with plaster to order.

Brig Vidar, (Norw.) Thiu, Newcastle 70 ds., with coal to order. Dec. 28, lat. 39, lon. 69, saw a large ship abandoned; had only the stump of one mast standing—was completely broken up.

Schr. Anne Hinks, (of Provincetown,) Cass, Puerto Cabello 15 ds., with hides and fustic to S. de Agreda, Jove & Co.—vessel to Wadleigh & Knox. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy weather—lost jib-boom. Sld. in co. with schr. Orrin Cowl, for New-York.

Schr. Robt. F. Stockton, Elvins, Georgetown, D. C., with flour to Hitchcock & Redding.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Hooper, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Cornelia, Hover, Wilmington, Del., with flour to master.

Schr. Henry Jaynes, Aldridge, Baltimore, bound to Boston. Put into this port for more men, not having been able to obtain a sufficient crew in Baltimore.

Schr. Trident, (of South Thomaston,) Snow, Darien, Geo., 8 ds., with naval stores to master. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Statesman, Weeks, Alexandria, with flour, &c., to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Le Roy, Seaman, Norfolk, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced very heavy weather, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. Isis, Chase, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—1 bark and 3 brigs.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks Island, Dec. 1, Br. brig Belfast, Ferman, to sail from Grand Turk for Hampton Roads in a few ds.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a gentleman in the country, [illegible], a graduate of Yale College [illegible]. Address Box [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

DESIGNERS WANTED.—A man who is thoroughly [illegible] designs for [illegible] carpets [illegible] of the Hartford Carpet Company [illegible]. Applicants must bring specimens of their work. [illegible] Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of J. W. PAIGE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A Protestant French or German woman, who speaks French and English, to wait upon a lady and do light chamberwork. [illegible] respectable woman, understanding [illegible] duties, and with good references. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. [illegible]-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A middle-aged, steady, [illegible] man wants an engagement as [illegible] clerk, or traveling agent, or any other situation requiring activity and integrity. [illegible] from COLLECTOR, [illegible] Post-Office. [illegible].

ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED.—In an engraving house. [illegible]. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

CUTTER.—Wanted, a cutter, in a first-class [illegible] establishment in Broadway. None [illegible]. Address CUTTER, Times Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In a Dry Goods Jobbing House. A salesman who has a good city trade will be liberally treated with by addressing BOX 1086.

SERVANTS.—One thing useful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be fully realized. Terms moderate; satisfactory references given. [illegible] five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD WANTED.—A business man desires for himself and wife, recently married, desirous of [illegible] parlor and bedroom, furnished, with good board, permanent, in a house with modern improvements, and pleasantly located, between 4th and 24th sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A double and single front room, containing pantries, gas and fireplace, with full or partial board, at No. [illegible] Livingston-st., a few doors from Clinton, and near the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

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